The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. I.—NO. 5. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868. $2 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, PARKER PILLSBURY, } Editors.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

OFFICE 37 PARK ROW (ROOM 17).

INFANTICIDE AND PROSTITUTION.

SOCIAL EVIL STATISTICS.—The annual inspection report of the Captains of the Metropolitan Police of New York city and Brooklyn, gives the number of houses of prostitution as 523; of houses of assignation, 92; and of prostitutes, 2,097. This estimate, however, must be considered as only approximative, on account of the migratory character of the women to whom it relates, and because many of them reside in tenement houses and other dwellings, where their real character is unknown, and, it may be, unsuspected.—*Sun.*

CHILD MURDER.—The horrible developments published the other day respecting a notorious "boarding-house" in this city, where mothers, married or unmarried, can be delivered of their offspring in the strictest confidence, and relieved of all the bothers of maternity, awaken serious reflection as to what ought to be done for the repression of the terrible social evil of which such establishments are at once the outgrowth and the promoters. The evil, we are sorry to believe, is on the increase. The murder of children, either before or after birth, has become so frightfully prevalent that physicians, who have given careful and intelligent study to the subject, have declared that were it not for immigration the white population of the United States would actually fall off! In a populous quarter of a certain large Western city it is asserted, on medical authority, that not a single Anglo-American child has been born alive for the last three years. This is incredible; but, making all due allowance for exaggeration, it is plain enough that the murder of infants is a common thing among American women.—*Tribune.*

Scarce a day passes but some of our daily journals take note of the fearful ravages on the race, made through the crimes of Infanticide and Prostitution.

For a quarter of a century sober, thinking women have warned this nation of these thick coming dangers, and pointed to the only remedy, *the education and enfranchisement of woman;* but men have laughed them to scorn. Let those who have made the "strong-minded" women of this generation the target for the gibes and jeers of a heedless world repent now in sackcloth and ashes, for already they suffer the retribution of their folly at their own firesides, in their sad domestic relations. Wives sick, peevish, perverse; children deformed, blind, deaf, dumb and insane; daughters silly and wayward; sons waylaid at every corner of the streets and dragged down to the gates of death, by those whom God meant to be their saviors and support. Look at these things no longer as necessary afflictions, sent to wean us from earth as visitations from Providence; but as the direct results of the violation of immutable laws, which it was our duty to study and obey. In the midst of all these miseries, let us regard ourselves as guilty sinners and not helpless saints. God does not wink, even at the sin of ignorance.

We ask our editors who pen those startling statistics to give us *their* views of the remedy. We believe the cause of all these abuses lies in the degradation of woman.

Strike the chains from your women; for as long as they are slaves to man's lust, man will be the slave of his own passions.

Wonder not that American women do everything in their power to avoid maternity; for, from false habits of life, dress, food, and generations of disease and abominations, it is to them a period of sickness, lassitude, disgust, agony and death.

What man would walk up to the gallows if he could avoid it? And the most hopeless aspect of this condition of things is that our Doctors of Divinity and medicine teach and believe that maternity and suffering are inseparable.

So long as the Bible, through the ignorance of its expounders, makes maternity a curse, and women, through ignorance of the science of life and health find it so, we need not wonder at the multiplication of these fearful statistics. Let us no longer weep, and whine, and pray over all these abominations; but with an enlightened conscientiousness and religious earnestness, bring ourselves into line with God's just, merciful and wise laws. Let every thinking man make himself to-day a missionary in his own house. Regulate the diet, dress, exercise, health of your wives and daughters. Send them to Mrs. Plumb's gymnasium, Dio Lewis's school, or Dr. Taylor's Swedish movement cure, to develop their muscular system, and to Kuczkowski to have the rhubarb, the sulphur, the mercury and "the sins of their fathers" (Exodus xx. 5.) soaked out of their brains.

E. C. S.

WOMAN'S WAGES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus to the N. Y. *Sun*:

In answer to an advertisement for buttonhole workers on linen work in your paper a few days ago, my wife applied to a large establishment in Prince street, a few doors from Broadway, when she was told she could have plenty to do at the amazing price of five cents a dozen, and she find her thread. She thought the sum very small; but, as I was not doing much myself, she took eight dozen. Now, sir she is a very quick hand, and executes a good buttonhole in every six minutes—eight dozen in ten hours. When she took them home she stated to her employer that it was an utter impossibility to make them at such a figure. Upon which he laughed, saying he could get them made even cheaper; also, she must be a very slow worker. She told him that she thought she could get better prices, when he sarcastically replied: "You had better go there and get them!"

Here is the reason of the terrible crimes of Prostitution and Infanticide. Morality and religion have more to do with a well lined stomach than we dream of. No doubt, if we should talk with this employer of the importance of giving women votes, he would reply, can you not trust man to legislate for you? is he not the natural protector of woman? Working women, throw your needles to the winds; press yourselves into employments where you can get better pay; dress yourselves in costume, like daughters of the regiment, and be conductors in our cars and railroads, drive hacks. If your petticoats stand in the way of bread, virtue and freedom, cut them off. "There was a time," says Carlyle, "in the history of the race when man was primary, and his rays secondary; but to-day rays take precedence of the man." Woman's dress keeps her out of a multitude of employments where she could make good wages. We heard of a family of daughters out West who, being left suddenly to depend on themselves decided to ignore all woman's work at low wages, so they donned male attire. One went to work in a lumber yard, one on a steamboat, one drove a hack in a Western city, and in a few years with economy they laid up enough to buy a handsome farm where they now live in comfort as women.

Mrs. Bickerdyke, who followed Sherman through his entire campaign, taking care of sick soldiers, has built a large hotel at Salina, Kansas, which she intends to manage entirely herself. If women are to have a place in this world they must get right out of the old grooves and do new and grand things. We have looked through the eye of a needle long enough. It is time for "THE REVOLUTION."

THE SUN AND A COTEMPORARY.

IN Ceylon the marriage proposal is brought about by the man first sending to her whom he wishes to become his wife, to purchase her clothes. These she sells for a stipulated sum, generally asking as much as she thinks requisite for them to begin the world with. In the evening he calls on her with the wardrobe, at her father's house, and they pass the night in each other's company. Next morning, if mutually satisfied, they appoint the day of marriage. They are permitted to separate whenever they please, and so frequently avail themselves of this privilege, but they sometimes change a dozen times before their inclinations are suited.—*Irish People.*

IN THE MODEL REPUBLIC.

Time was when two persons before marriage tried to find out if they were sympathetic and congenial to each other. The disposition is out of fashion now, and a new, if not better, order of things is established. All that is needful at present is for the intended bride to ascertain if she has clothes enough; all the rest follows as a matter of course. The moment her connubial election is made, she sets about buying or making garments, never sparing time to inquire into the state of her affections. The domestic picture of the future is a matter of indifference, provided the frame be gilded. It is of no consequence if her love wear out, so her raiment, exoteric and esoteric, does not. If it last, all the happiness she desires is secure. What are the sicknesses and disappointments of the heart to the agony of getting ready for the hymeneal altar? "I should have been wedded long ago," said a disconsolate beauty the other day, "if I could have got my wardrobe ready." In view of the existing condition of affairs, we think the idea commendable that a young man who wishes to lay the foundation of a future, should marry a fashionable wife, and sell her clothes.—*Sun.*

Talking with a young lady a few days since, she said she fully agreed with our ideas; but she could not admit it before gentlemen, because they made such fun of "strong-minded wo-

men." "Why, my dear girl," we replied, "they make twenty shots at the weak-minded where they make one at us." So we turned to a dozen journals and read her a series of squibs like the above, showing that women are just as degraded to-day in spirit if not degree in these customs and estimates of themselves, as in the past; and that men really take very much the same view of marriage as their barbarian ancestors. The best preparation for marriage is to bring the mind and body into a healthy condition, the clothes are of little consequence. Whenever a sick, feeble woman marries, she commits a fraud not only on her husband but the State. The wedding presents and trousseau are really two of the most disgusting features of our refined civilization.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF US.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Daily Union.

"THE REVOLUTION."—Revolution at home—Revolution abroad-Revolution everywhere. "THE REVOLUTION" newspaper is out—driven by the tandum team Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury and Susan B. Anthony—the former two, as editors, and the latter, proprietor and manager. Women are safe. *Miss* Anthony's baby is born—good looking, bright, intelligent. *Platform in Politics*—Educated Suffrage, irrespective of sex or color; equal pay to women for equal work; eight-hours' labor; abolition of standing armies and party despotisms; down with politicians—up with the people. *In Religion*—Deeper thought; broader ideas; science not superstition; personal purity, love to man as well as God, etc. Good say we to the last sentence, and the more the better. Miss Anthony also makes the refreshing announcement that no quack or immoral advertisements will be admitted, *Pills*bury not excepted, we suppose. Financially, she is in favor of *expansion*. Mrs. Stanton, George Francis Train, and the editors respectively say many things, and say them with ability and good nature. Suffrage, irrespective of sex, is the primary plank of "THE REVOLUTION," and its success will be marked in proportion to the extent this idea is or may be popularized among the people. Kansas has just given 9,070 in favor of female suffrage, and negro suffrage advanced this number by 436 votes, out of a total vote of 30,000; more, probably, than any other State would give, so we are not forcibly struck that our better halves will undertake for some time to vote us out, and get better men in our places.

In regard to "quack advertisements" we make no exceptions, and so afraid are we of old drugged ideas that we have placed Mr. Pillsbury under the care of Kuczkowski to have his allopathic part all washed out of him; and when his cold water thunder begins to reverberate through this land, you will find there is a Revolution in truth everywhere, in state, church, home and the editorial chair.

From the Boston Advertiser.

"THE REVOLUTION" is the new paper and sensation. It advocates Woman Suffrage and general reform, and goes into the financial question pretty thoroughly. The names behind this new sheet—which, by the way, is one of remarkable neatness—are Anthony, Stanton, and Train; and whatever George Francis has anything to do with, is certain to have life and snap in it. For wide-awake reading, on topics within its chosen sphere, "THE REVOLUTION" is a model. Subscriptions received at McIntosh & Smith's News Room, Old State House. $2.00 a year.

From the Christian Recorder (Organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church).

REVOLUTION: Principle, not Policy; Justice not Favors; Men, their Rights and Nothing More; Women, their Rights and Nothing Less.

We have received Vol. I, No. 2, of a journal with the above title, published in New York city, at $2 per annum. It is printed on fine paper, and in the best style of typographic art. It is loud in its advocacy of *Manhood Suffrage*. May success attend it.

"Manhood Suffrage?" Oh! no, my friend, you mistake us; we have enough of that already. We say not another man, black or white, until woman is inside the citadel. What reason have we to suppose the African would be more just and generous than the Saxon has been? Wendell Phillips pleads for black men; we for black women, who have known a degradation and sorrow in slavery such as man has never experienced.

From the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.

We are complimented by a copy of Susan B. Anthony's new paper, "THE REVOLUTION." Its a neatly printed sixteen page paper, and is edited by our friend E Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury. It is devoted to all kinds of reform and Woman Suffrage. "THE REVOLUTION" is no doubt destined to wield a mighty influence in the arena it has chosen. Backed up by George Francis Train with his thirty millions of private wealth, the Credit Foncier of America, Credit Mobilier, half of Wall street, with Train for its financier and advocate, it cannot help but be a money-making institution.

We notice a long article devoted to the discussion of several topics, written in the terse, pointed and telling style that no one but George Francis Train commands.

We shall be pleased to welcome "THE REVOLUTION" to our table, and the writer pledges himself to vote for all the peculiar reforms, including "a penny ocean postage," advocated by this paper. E.

From the Boston Daily and Weekly Voice.

"THE REVOLUTION."—We welcome with much pleasure the appearance of the first number of this new journal of reform. It is a neatly-printed, sixteen-page paper, published by Susan B. Anthony, at 37 Park Row, New York, and edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury. It announces that it will advocate educated suffrage, irrespective of sex or color, equal pay to women for equal work, eight hours' labor, and various social and religious reforms. Its articles are able, radical, timely, varied and interesting, striking telling blows upon old error and wrong, mainly in unison with our own humble sheet. Its appearance is an encouraging sign of the times.

From the Machias (Me.) Republican.

We have received the first number of a new paper called "THE REVOLUTION," published in New York by Susan B. Anthony, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury as editors. It is a folio of sixteen pages and handsomely gotten up. It is essentially a woman's rights affair; advocates the eight hour system, and the abolition of standing armies, etc., etc., etc. George Francis Train seems to be the principal character in its make-up, as his name appears more or less in nearly every page. Altogether it is a sprightly and interesting paper, and contains considerable important statistical information. Terms $2.00 a year. Address Susan B. Anthony, 37 Park Row (Room 17), New York city. Judging from the number before us, there is not much doubt but every subscriber will get his or her money's worth.

From the Western (N. Y) Catholic.

"THE REVOLUTION."—This is the title of a new weekly, that is to be issued in New York under the auspices of our friend, George Francis Train. We shall look patiently for the first number, to see if George Francis is as mighty with the pen as he is on the platform.

From the "Price Current."

"THE REVOLUTION."—This is a new aspirant for popular favor (which we hope it will get). edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury; Susan B. Anthony, publisher. This trio have business ability and brains, and as they never do anything by halves, when "THE REVOLUTION" gets fairly under way we may expect it to be the liveliest paper published in Uncle Sam's broad dominions. It is to represent no party, sect or organization; each editor or contributor is to be responsible for his or her opinions. We shall now have an opportunity of witnessing the success or failure of this attempt, by the advocates of Woman's Rights, to conduct an organ in their own way. That it will have a large subscription list, we cannot doubt, for with the perseverance and pertinacity of Miss Anthony will be coupled the individual efforts of thousands of believers in the extreme of every *ism*, who will hope to have a hearing through its columns, and will, therefore, labor earnestly in the common cause.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

"Have you lived so long and not learned that a journal should have $100,000 capital and its editor $50,000 private fortune before he can afford to tell what he thinks?" —*Brooklyn speech, Dec. 26.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Editor.

From the Westfield (Chatauque county) Republican.

We would call attention to "THE REVOLUTION," a new paper, whose publication commenced on the 8th inst. in New York. Is is designed as the organ of the national party of New America, and bears for its motto: Principle, not Policy—Justice, not Favors. Besides the special political questions of Educated Suffrage, Irrespective of Sex or Color; Equal Pay to Women for Equal Work; Eight Hours' Labor; Abolition of Standing Armies and Party Despotisms, which it will advocate, it proposes to discuss all topics of Labor, Finance, and Social life, in a comprehensive and independent spirit.

We are most agreeably disappointed in the size and appearance of this paper, containing as it does 16 pages, all neatly printed, cut and stitched.

We have read its articles with the liveliest interest, among which are Kansas; The First Woman's Vote; Revolution; The Press, Retrospective and Prospective, while it promises a series of articles, beginning this week, to prove the power of the ballot in elevating the character and condition of woman.

This paper appears in answer to a great want in journalistic literature, hardly one being ready to speak for the cause of woman without a sneer, and not one being unfettered enough by party and existing organizations to discuss social and political questions in the best light of the acknowledged principles of morality and justice To all who recognize the corrupt character of our politics and politicians, and the corresponding want of a better condition of society, we commend the perusal of "THE REVOLUTION," and we bespeak for it a large circulation among all the friends of true reform everywhere.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury, Editors. Published weekly, at $2 a year. Address Susan B. Anthony, 37 Park Row, New York.

From the Irish Republic.

"THE REVOLUTION."—We have received the first number of this handsome and spirited journal, published by Susan B. Anthony, and edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury.

"THE REVOLUTION" is published in the interest of Universal Liberty—liberty not confined by geographical lines, nor painted some pecular hue, but for all men—and *women*. Its chief aim will be the enfranchisement (for she is a slave) and elevation of woman.

A part of the prospectus says: America no longer to be led by Europe." "American products and labor free." "*Foreign manufactures prohibited.*" "Open doors to artisans and emigrants." We need not wish this journal success, as "Revolutions" never go backward.

The press on all sides is becoming so very complimentary, that we feel more like hiding our faces behind our fans than commenting on their praises of us. So we make a low bow to all these pleasant and appreciative editors, and beg them, in whatever they write hereafter on this question of Woman's Rights, to be spicy, common-sense and argumentative; for, as we are expected to answer all that is said on this subject, we should like to have some meat on the bone given us to pick. The *World* takes the lead in an admirable article which we publish with comments. Where is Mr. Greeley?

ENGLISH CHURCH AND SCHOOL MOVEMENT FOR THE SOUTH.—A project is on foot, says the London *Morning Advertiser*, for the establishment of a Southern University in the United States, and the assistance of English churchmen in attaining that object has been sought by the Rev. F. W. Tremlett, of St. Peter's, Belsize Park. It is intended as an offering to the whole American Church, and not to the Southern States as against the Northern. Nor does it proceed from any single party in England—both High Church and Low Church are associated in it. All the archbishops and most of the bishops, all the colonial metropolitans, and many well known leaders of church opinion approve of it, and have expressed their willingness to co-operate. Several eminent statesmen, both conservative and liberal, have promised to as-

sist. Among the subscribers are Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord John Manners. Upon the committee are the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Cranbourne, Earl Nelson, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Gladstone.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY OF US.

VOTE WITH DRUNKARDS.

OWEGO, Jan 24.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: J. G. Holland lectured here for the Young Men's Christian Association this week, and as the *question* was astir I tried to get many of the people to subscribe for "THE REVOLUTION," but all were against it. "Best to marry," they said he said. Yes, I say, and either have misery or a divorce. "It will hurt woman to vote where the drunkards are," they say, while I point out one hundred women in this town who have lived twenty years with drunkards, and live so yet. I read and reread every word of the paper, it is so truthful, helpful, and encouraging.

Sincerely yours, L. C. BROWNE.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 22.

* * * * * * *

In the number of subjects you are to give battle against, why did you not name *masonry*, one of the *greatest curses to the elevation of woman in all ages?*

Yours truly, L. M. LEATON.

Secret societies are not only foolish, but opposed to the genius of republican institutions, and as soon as women vote they will soon end. Where all is right there is no need of concealment, and that is the reason "women do not keep *secrets*."

COURTESIES OR RIGHTS.

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 22.

MISS ANTHONY: Watch factory operatives "are highly *favored* among women," *i. e.*, have nine hours' work in light, warm, clean rooms, with pleasant, intelligent company; light, clean, pleasant employment, and *much* better pay than the average of working women, and could well afford to take "THE REVOLUTION" if they could be made to see the need of it; but I am afraid that too many of these would talk like a young lady singing teacher I met this evening, who has spent much time and money to become master of her profession. I asked her:

"Do you get the same pay as *male* teachers of your grade?" She replied:

"I get all I ask."

"Do you *ask* as much as male teachers ask?"

"No."

"Is there any *reason* why you should not *ask* and *get* as much as they?"

"No. No *reason*—but I am doing *very* well, and can't afford to *fight* for more rights. I have some rights that men do not have—am waited upon, shown acts of courtesy, etc. *Others* may fight for Woman's Rights, but I shall not!"

Yours for truth, J. H. BEMIS.

Suppose *you* have all the rights you want, do you owe no *duties* to the less fortunate of your sex. Shall we not fight for those who cannot fight for themselves?

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, 37 Park Row, N. Y. City.

DEAR MADAM: I have just finished reading a notice of your "REVOLUTION" in my *Independent*. Inclosed please find two dollars ($2) for which send me your paper the ensuing year at above post office address. I am with your new enterprise heart and soul. I am now and ever have been an advocate of Equal Suffrage without distinction of sex. My mother was a woman, and one of the noblest God ever blessed a son with, and all I am, all I ever shall be, or hope to be, I owe to her early teaching. God speed and bless you in your new enterprise.

Yours truly, WILL B. DALE.

GENESIS III, 16TH.

UTICA, January 24, 1868.

Editors of "The Revolution."

Since hearing Mr. Tilton lecture in this city on Woman's Rights, I have thought much on the subject. Woman has suffered much from man's tyranny.

I cannot think that God has given him the right to do so. Will you, through your valuable paper, tell me if you think Genesis 3d chapter and the latter part of the 16th verse—"And thy desire shall be to thy husband and he *shall rule over thee*"—is properly translated. When God presented Eve to Adam, did he not say that "they shall be one flesh?"

Hoping for a speedy answer, and wishing you from my heart success in your good work,

I remain respectfully yours, MARY BENTON.

Remember man translated the Bible in harmony with his own ideas. As we read that best of Books, it is in favor of the most enlarged freedom from Genesis to Revelation. We shall give the whole Bible argument in favor of Woman's Equality soon, in a series of articles, in which we shall show that it is wholly on our side of the question. When women and lions write history, we shall have a new version of man's true position and exploits.

IONIA, Mich., Jan. 20.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: * * * *

Last Spring and Summer I circulated a petition for Woman's Right of Suffrage in Michigan. I obtained names of most all our influential men (except ministers, of whom we have a goodly number, and they said women must be in subjection, etc.) lawyers, doctors, ex-senators, merchants, legislators, farmers, etc. I found men more in favor of it than women. I sent it into the Convention which received notice with a multitude of others. The vote of the Convention was in favor of it, and how they can refuse to award us that right I can't imagine. But, as I said to the ministers, we will eventually gain an equality in law without your aid, and the day of liberty is not far distant. I have waited a little hoping to gain a few subscribers for "THE REVOLUTION," but have not succeeded.

I will send for it. After receiving a few numbers I can circulate them and perhaps gain some. The Ionians are not much in favor of reform. I enclose $2.00 for "THE REVOLUTION." Direct, SARAH R. FERRIS.

UTICA, Jan. 23, 1868.

MY DEAR MISS ANTHONY: Inclosed you will find two dollars, for which please send me "THE REVOLUTION." This is a great work! I consider the woman question as *the* one great question of the day, and although we find many discouragements, still public sentiment is moving in this direction. Let us be firm and unyielding in our demands, and our labors shall at no distant day be crowned with success.

Ever yours, MARY M. R. PARKS.

LETTER FROM THE MOTHER OF BARCLAY AND EDWIN COPPOC.

SPRINGFIELD, Iowa, 1st Month 17, 1868.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: I have received "THE REVOLUTION." As it is a bloodless one and just such a one as I have been wanting for years, I send two dollars to further it on, with the expectation of having the pleasure of reading something the ensuing year (if life and health permit) that will not insult my dignity as a woman. I rejoice in the prospect. Go on and revolve the whole wheel! I am personally acquainted with your male editor, think he is one that will not shrink from telling the whole truth. E. C. Stanton, thyself, and a number of others, if you persevere, will shine amongst the constellations in the great field of Reform as stars of the first magnitude. Go on, and the great Lord of the Universe protect, preserve, strengthen you to do a great work. Yours, ANN L. RALEY.

FROM AN EXCELLENT LADY ON THE HUDSON.

I am striving to rejoice in the advent of "THE REVOLUTION," just as I should were I not puzzled and bewildered, and possibly a *little mortified* that Geo. Francis Train is so conspicuous in it. I am not so much a child as to need the explanation that there must be money to advance any object this side the gates of Pearl. And I have no wish or intention to blame any one who uses his own judgment instead of mine. "THE REVOLUTION" certainly needs no praise from me. It is quite time we had such a paper, and I think too the price is very low. Please send it to the following persons. * * *

I enclose a little newspaper clipping which has laid in my writing desk for a dozen years or more, waiting doubtless for the advent of "THE REVOLUTION."

[Readers will find the article on another page. It is truly interesting and headed "Lady members in Parliament."]

FROM THE AUTHOR OF A "WOMAN'S SECRET."

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

DEAR MRS. STANTON: * * * *

Women do so need an organized and well-established centre around which to rally. A paper which for character and influence should come to be a power in the land, and which should deal justly and impartially with woman—her claims and interests on the one hand, and her ignorances and wrong doings on the other—would, it seems to me, help on social progress more than any other one thing which I can think of. In the great field of labor my own personal attractions are not toward politics, but in the direction of social reform; and yet I daily see more and more clearly how *absolutely impossible* it is to advance social purity, and bring men and women into those holy relations out of which only newness of life in the form of a race recreated in finely organized and spiritually elevated children can spring, until the law recognizes and establishes equality which is necessary to those relations.

Very sincerely yours, CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

We have just received "A Woman's Secret," and shall review it as soon as possible.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Jan. 20.

DEAR MRS. STANTON: * * * *

"THE REVOLUTION," being a bloodless one, accords perfectly with our ideas of progress. If we do not agree with some of its novelties, we will not throw down the gauntlet, nor contend the point with you. I only wish to assist you, in my humble way, in dispensing light to

* * * * * * * *

our benighted sex. I inclose check to your order for 16 dollars, with names and subscribers.

Yours affectionately, H. V. RICE.

We like such letters as this, that give us checks to spread our ideas without putting a check rein in our "novelties."

KANSAS WELCOMES "THE REVOLUTION."

OFFICE KANSAS TRIBUNE,
Lawrence, Jan. 16, 1868.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY—

DEAR MADAM: I like your REVOLUTION, and seeing a copy in the office of the *Tribune* soon made up my mind that I could not do without it. It will be something new and fresh. I welcome "THE REVOLUTION" as a friend in need. You will succeed and ought to. Send me No. 1, Vol. 1, and direct to

S. J. WILLIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The readers of the *Tribune* will soon see how spicy its editor will become by a weekly chat with the brilliant women of "THE REVOLUTION." We are glad they keep a copy there for visitors.

SEE WHAT EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON SAYS OF "THE REVOLUTION."

LAWRENCE, Jan. 18.

MY DEAR MRS. STANTON: I believe I am in your debt, as I am apt to be to all my correspondents. It affords me far more pleasure to receive letters than to write them. The first number of "THE REVOLUTION" came safely. I like the paper much, with two such editors it cannot fail to be very valuable. I inclose $2 for it.

* * * * * * *

Yours sincerely, CHAS. ROBINSON.

HANNAH SEES THE POINT.

PACKWUKEE, Wiss., Jan. 16.

DEAR MRS. STANTON: * * * *

Women slaves. Men born slaves; and these enslavements produce their legitimate effect on their children. Men sovereigns. Women subjects. Witness the working of the system of American slavery in former years, which, let us thank God, has passed away. What is a vote? What does it represent? Is it not a thought? Does it not express the will of the people? Does not woman think, and has she no right to give expression to her thoughts? Has she no soul, and is not soul and principle above sex, rendering her responsible to God, not to man? It may be objected that woman differs from man in her physical and mental constitution. If so let her enjoy the privilege of representing that difference. * * * * * * *

Yours sincerely, HANNAH M. WINSLOW.

WEYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: * * * *

I am delighted to learn that we are to have a paper. It is what we most need. When we have a paper and a party we shall have weapons to fight with. For years I have ceased to hope anything from our *best friends!* I mean prominent liberal men like Phillips, Garrison, Tilton, and others, though Tilton is better than the rest. Those men, being human, have the frailties peculiar to their race. They of course have no extra stock of self-sacrificing spirit on hand. They have exhausted their fond of heroism in behalf of the negro, and are just now reaping their reward of popularity in return for having been martyrs to an unpopular idea. They are the last

people in the world to do anything for us; we must look for our support to new men. I hope "THE REVOLUTION" will not undertake too much, but keep to the main question—Woman's Suffrage.

Yours sincerely, OLYMPIA BROWN.

FROM WHITEWATER, WIS.

I have received a copy of your paper. It is just what we need, and I send for it one year, hoping that your labors will be blest to your own good, as I know it will the good of humanity.

I am yours for Reform,

MRS. J. H. STILLMAN, M.D.

FROM MISS ELVIRA WHEELOCK, STURGIS, MICH.

God speed you in the cause of justice, Equal Rights, and human liberty. "REVOLUTION!" How I *like* that name, and how gladly welcome the paper. I am a coworker with you in the noble cause of Suffrage for Woman. Inclosed my subscription for one year.

From Michigan the following comes, and is one of a class occasionally received:

I had seen several notices of your new journal in the Detroit papers before you commenced the publication, but waited to get particulars in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

When you commence, if you have not already, please make me a subscriber, and if you will send me an extra copy or two, I will try to procure you a few subscribers. But I can assure you beforehand, the prospect in this region for reform or reform journals is dark indeed.

It is certainly a most pitiful consideration that the only paper in the nation that demands Reconstruction on the basis of Impartial Suffrage and citizenship, cannot be davertised in the *Standard* for love of the cause nor yet for money. But so it is; and if the *Standard* can stand the reproach, undoubtedly "THE REVOLUTION" will survive all loss of patronage occasioned thereby. For the inconvenience to our friends, we are not responsible.

HON. CHARLES ROBINSON, EX-GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

"THE REVOLUTION" came to hand to-day. Please find enclosed two dollars for one year's subscription. I like the paper, and believe that two such persons for editors cannot fail to make a valuable journal. You have been kind enough to invite friendly criticism upon anything I may see in it. I will therefore take the liberty to criticise your article upon "Kansas," and the reports of the speeches of Miss Anthony and Mr. Train, as they were made through the country. A Revolution, and especially a *moral* Revolution, should have truth for its cornerstone. Clap-trap, "noise and confusion," may be very good weapons in political strife, but not in a movement like Woman's Suffrage. This cause will triumph on its own merits or not at all, and exact truthfulness and justice to all parties will be found in the end to be the best policy. You say our vote might have been "comparatively a small one, had not Mr. Train galvanized the Democrats into life." When you say that Douglas county gave the largest vote against Woman Suffrage, you are mistaken, whether you mean relatively or absolutely. If you mean the largest per cent. of the vote cast, it stands higher than any of the stronger Democratic counties except Leavenworth and Bourbon. If you mean in the aggregate, then Leavenworth cast more votes against Woman's rights than Douglas. Also Leavenworth county did not give the largest per cent. for the question of any county, as you will see by the figures published in "THE REVOLUTION." The per cent. of Leavenworth is 89, and of Chase 94. Compare some of the Republican counties with the more Democratic, and you will find the per cent. in favor of the Republicans. For instance, Douglas 44, Shawnee 60, Wabunnse 75, Chase 94, Riley 57, Coffee 83, Anderson 70, Allen 80 among the Republicans; and Atchison 27, Wyandotte 21, Doniphan 25, Marshal 38, Johnson 37, Miami 25, Morris 29, Jefferson 28, Bourbon 63, Leavenworth 89 of the more Democratic counties.

The large vote in Leavenworth was due to the fact that a few of the leading Democrats who had the management of the party, had none but tickets in favor of Woman Suffrage printed and distributed in the county. Such, I am informed by the parties themselves, was the case, and that Mr. Train had but little if anything to do with it. From Olathe he telegraphed or wrote: "Tremendous house—strongly Democratic—nearly all for Woman Suffrage. They see that by voting Woman's Suffrage they beat the Republicans at their own game. You can bet your bottom dollar on Johnson county for the women." The returns show 325 for and 866 against, or 37 per cent.

From Miami county he writes the Democrats are going *solid* for Woman Suffrage. The returns show 25 per cent.

From Franklin county he writes: "Suffice to say that I carried the vote as unanimously as at Leavenworth, Lawrence, Olathe, and Paola, for Woman Suffrage. We are sure to carry Kallock's town against him." Yet Woman's Suffrage received 16 per cent. of the vote in the county.

It is clear, from Mr. Train's dispatches, that he made Woman's Suffrage a party issue and urged the Democrats to vote for it as such. Now, however ignorant the Republicans of Kansas may be, they can readily see that, if a large vote for Woman's Suffrage is a Democratic victory and Republican defeat, a small vote would be a Democratic defeat and Republican victory; and, as there are two Republicans to one Democrat in Kansas, where such arguments would gain one Democrat they would lose two Republicans. While Mr. Train and Miss Anthony doubtless think they did the cause great service by the course they pursued, I think a very large majority of the true friends of the cause in Kansas think their policy most unwise and injurious. Say what you will about the apathy of Republicans, there are ten in favor of Woman's Suffrage in Kansas to one Democrat, in my opinion, and I have no sympathy with the wholesale denunciation of them, which I see in the speeches and writings of some people. Neither do I sympathize with the opprobrium attempted to be cast upon such men as Beecher, Phillips, Garrison and others whose speeches and labors have done so much for the cause. For myself, I believe that the little finger of either of these men has more weight in the country than as many Trains as could be piled up on the 5,000 lots at Omaha or the capital addition to Columbus.

Now, in conclusion, I do not think the friends of Woman's Suffrage can afford to quarrel or misrepresent anybody or anything, and have written this merely to give the view some of us take of the cause in Kansas, who don't see with the eyes of Mr. Train, Miss Anthony, and perhaps yourself. Both views being presented, we can afford to rest satisfied and go earnestly to work for the future. We in Kansas intend to keep the fires burning, and hope yet to "lead the world" in the good cause.

Very truly, C. ROBINSON.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 22, 1867.

MISS S. B. ANTHONY: Your letter, written from New York, was handed me yesterday. As you asked for the official vote on the amendments, I enclose a tabular and conveniently-arranged statement of same. As to the vote of this county, and the exact influence of George Francis Train in reference to it, it is somewhat difficult to give even a guess. Still, so far as my own observation goes, I do not believe more than one-third of the votes cast for female suffrage in Leavenworth county would have been cast for it, had not Train come here. The Fenians were not the only voters influenced by Train. I know of Republicans and Democrats, prominent and solid men, who went to the polls and voted for Woman Suffrage, who, up to the time of Train's first speech, and some, up to the time of the second, not only "scouted" the measure, but actively opposed it. I am not saying these things for the purpose of flattering Train, or in any wise influencing your convictions in reference to him. I am satisfied he put new life into the measure here, influenced many it was impossible for either yourself, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Brown, or any other advocate of Woman Suffrage to influence, and, by creating a large degree of enthusiasm in behalf of the question, made hitherto lukewarm friends active workers—and in this way, through all the agencies, trebled the vote in the county.

Am glad to hear that your paper is soon to be issued, and think you have selected an exceedingly suggestive name. Will be most happy to place "THE REVOLUTION" on our exchange list.

Am glad, also, to hear that your trip was a success, and of such a character as to attract attention. Cannot but think, however, that the action of Lucy Stone and others was dictated by narrow rather than liberal ideas. Still, I have no doubt you will consider Mrs. Stone's manifesto as philosophically as you have many other things heretofore.

Trusting that you may be successful in your new enterprise, and that you may yet have the utmost wish in reference to Woman Suffrage fully realized, I remain,

Most respectfully, yours,

GEO. C. HUME.

WHO CAST THE VOTE?

Editors of the Revolution:

NEW YORK, January 1868.

So far as any interest in either of the political parties is concerned, I care not whether the Woman's Suffrage vote in Kansas was cast by Republicans or Democrats. What I do care to know is, whether that vote and the negro suffrage vote were votes for *principle*. It certainly was not a vote for principle, except so far as those who voted for one voted for the other. It is presumable that the negro suffrage vote was cast almost wholly by Republicans. Now, if a large share of these same men, independent, and in spite of party dictation, voted for Woman Suffrage also, that fact is encouraging, hopeful, in the highest degree. On the other hand, if Republicans only sustained their own party measure, and Democrats, under the influence of a magnetic mind, and perhaps in part to spite the Republicans, voted simply to give the ballot to woman (but *not* to accept and apply a *principle*), the fact, though encouraging in its way, is comparatively insignificant and worthless.

That the Woman's Suffrage vote was made up, to a considerable extent, from both parties, is doubtless true; but, by a careful comparison of the vote on the two questions, county by county, I cannot discover any positive indication (except in the case of Leavenworth county) that any considerable number of Democrats voted

for Woman Suffrage, and even half the vote in this county might have been given by Republicans, as the vote on negro suffrage shows. The largest vote against Woman Suffrage was given by this very county, and not by the Republican county of Douglas, as has been stated. Next to Leavenworth (which seems to be an exception to all the other counties) Douglas county gave the largest vote for Woman Suffrage.

By far the largest *proportionate* vote against woman suffrage was given by the strong Democratic counties of Atchison, Doniphan and Jefferson, each voting overwhelmingly against both negro and Woman Suffrage. Indeed, in nearly all the counties the vote does not vary very greatly, indicating that to a great extent the votes for each proposition, were given by the same men.

Let us hope that the inference I have drawn is the true one. Five or seven thousand votes in Kansas, cast independent of party, in favor of justice and principle, are worth far more than twenty thousand cast in favor of extending a certain *privilege* to a certain class. Neither woman nor the negro needs *privileges*, to be enjoyed while others are denied them. What all need is the establishment of justice and right.

F. Barry.

"THE REVOLUTION" IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The following is a letter of the experience of one of our young ladies canvassing for "The Revolution:"

New York, January 31st, 1868.

My Dear Friend: You are already informed of my arrival in this city of good and evil, honest dealing and lotteries, fashion and famine; but you are not aware what I've been about since I located in this spot, and I propose to tell you instanter. You see, my dear, after settling myself in my quiet home, I was at a loss to know just how to next proceed, and while earnestly cogitating the subject I accidentally came across the first number of the new paper called "The Revolution," and no sooner had I discovered by whom it was edited than I decided I would make the acquaintance and ask the advice of said notables. I repaired to the den of supposed wild beasts; when, lo and behold! I find not twin female ogresses, but live natural women, just like you, me, or any one else, save perhaps *their hearts* are braver and their *heads stronger* and clearer than the majority of those on the earth with them. After some conversation with them, I issued from their office prepared to work for their cause, your cause, my cause, the cause of all women; and how I went for subscribers I now proceed to relate.

My first attempt was in a place wholly unknown to me, and the work being also new, I could not guess my reception at the house where I first entered; but when the lady came into the parlor, and pleasantly sat down by me, I was not greatly disturbed as you may imagine. I immediately introduced the cause of my call, and in reply to my remarks she said: "Do you think that these women can carry on the work? Do you think that they can affect other women?

I've little faith in the sex. They are deceitful and vain, and I don't think they can be made anything else. Why," said she, "you can't have a servant or seamstress come into your house without their winking and blinking at your husband, so that you are compelled to turn *her* out, or see *him* led into temptation."

I laughed outright, and said: "Why, my good woman, supposing your husband was to have a handsome coachman come into his employ, and *he* should 'wink and blink' at you; do you imagine you would be seriously tempted?" "Me? me? no, indeed! I'd hang myself sooner."

"So should your husband, madam: and we women must work until the equality of such, as of all other matters, is established." We wandered into a nice long talk, and when I left her she bid me God speed. On I tramped through snow and slush, from house to house, until I was ushered into one where sat a good-looking bilious female, lazily sewing. To her I stated the reason of my honoring her with my presence, which was hardly done when she turned her stony, black eyes upon me with—"*No*, I don't want the paper. Dear knows, the *working* class are troublesome enough without their heads being filled with such stuff. I'm most plagued to death now with my servants," and she groaned audibly.

I left the disconsolate daughter of Eve to her sewing and servants, mentally deciding that, on the arrival of her husband to dinner, he would be regaled with a "tale of woe" that might well cause the stoutest heart to quail. Another series of wading and bell-ringing, and I entered a parlor that would have proved entertaining for sometime had not the lady possessor of all this luxury herself appeared. The stately folding of the arms, the measured walk to the window, where she turned and eyed me, all pronounced her a strong, superior woman, smothered by circumstances, but a strong though latent character. I inquired if she had heard of "The Revolution." "No." Then she wasn't aware it was edited and published by Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. E. Cady Stanton? "Mercy, no!" and didn't want to. She had heard enough of those women to disgust her. I then asked had she ever seen those ladies, and upon her replying negatively, recounted my acquaintance with them, remarking that as yet they had neither eaten me, nor taught me to swear. She became quite interested, and gave me the names of some friends upon whom she asked me to call. I left her, perfectly convinced that in years to come, if not just now, *her* influence would be for the cause of her sex.

At the next door the lady would not see me because I sent no card. *I* excused *her* and left. What was the use of parley, she probably would'nt have been able to read the paper if I'd bestowed one. More bell-ringing, step-climbing, and servant-snubbing, and in her papa's parlor I met a *stylishly* dressed girl of sixteen, who received me politely, saying her mamma was sick and she would attend to the business in question, which I made known to her, with the following result: "Do you think it's a nice paper?" Upon my assuring her I did, she lisped forth, "Why, la! do you? I dare say it is; but there's so many nice papers. Don't you think so? Now there's the *Evening Mail*." I wanted to say, yes, and Mother Goose's Melodies; but refrained, and walked to the next house, estimating that she had probably not less than twenty gentlemen admirers, as she was such a dear little creature, and not the least *strong-minded*. Up the steps and into somebody's elegant hall I stood, the servant not deigning to invite me into the reception room. A voice from above asks "who is it?" and an elaborately dressed head, put over the banisters, replies, "She looks like a beggar, ma." Soon Ma Shoddy appeared, radiant in a gay morning robe and pink cap ribbons. She cast upon me a most pitiful glance, and when I had closed my address, waved her hand majestically, and said: "Land sakes! *we* don't want papers, we're in that sort of business, and my husband, he can get all the papers he wants for nothing." I bowed humbly to Dame Shoddy, and with drabbled dress and tired feet wandered home, wondering how long 'ere the scales would fall from women's eyes, and their whole souls be filled with light. Now you will make answer to this account with the old thread-bare, "I told you so; women *are* not competent to enter the public lists with their brothers, or stand on equality with them." I don't want to hear anything of the sort. I have shown you the six of our sex; and not a rod off I can find the half dozen from the opposite. These women are not incapable,—simply untaught, utterly lacking the strong education and development they need and, will in time demand and obtain. Brought up from babyhood to allow men to think for them, it has never yet dawned upon them that they can and should think and act for themselves. The time is not far distant, however, when the rubbish of years will be removed, and the whole female world will take and maintain their rights, and rightful positions. By and by I hope to tell you more of those I meet, and what they say. Until then adieu.

Cornelia.

NEW BOOKS.

Sexology, as the Philosophy of Life; Implying Social Organization and Government. By Mrs. Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich Willard Chicago: J. B. Walsh.

We are glad that an American woman of such deep and pure insight has taken her place among those pioneers of reform—true philosophers. This book is dedicated to all who love justice, and truth, and humanity.

Bold, original, and comprehensive in thought, it is not a work to be lightly read or carelessly considered. As stated by the author, its main idea is the universal prevalence of the law of sexual order. As sex runs through all forms of life, and as life depends upon motion, the laws of sex must necessarily belong to the laws of motion, underlying all the powers and forces, all the evolutions and revolutions of the universe. In the regeneration of humanity, theory and practice must work together as the male and female laws always do in its generation. Our religious theories have made God a masculine autocrat, and our practice has corresponded thereto. In the exercise of "dominion over woman" man has preached and practiced Moses instead of Jesus. This theory and assumption of masculine superiority and supremacy over woman has been long and fearful in its effects—witness debauched men, degraded female outcasts, and the legalized prostitution of married life—Woman has never understood herself or her controlling or restraining power.

From the law and testimony of nature we find that the whole universe is seeking, and that the planetary spheres have found an *equalibration of motion*. This path of equilibrium between the sexes must be the zodiac of justice, harmony, and highest truth in all human theory and practice. In a relative sense *Soul* is the *Mother* and *Law* the *Father* of Nature, the elements of which are organized into suns and worlds and every form of life by the *Law of Motion*. The fundamental laws of organization in the solar system are: 1. Aggregation, Rotation, and Gravitation, a grand concentrated action of feminine laws, producing condensation and unity, as in the primitive solar body. 2. Centrifugation, Evolution, and Segregation are a grand reaction of masculine laws producing division and individuality as among the planets. Rotation, feminine, and Centrifugation, masculine, are the two most distinct laws of sex.

The laws of motion are resolvable into three methods, 1. Molecular, or primal, 2. Curvilinear, produced by the aggregation and rotation of the elements of matter. 3. Rectilinear, as in gravitation or its centrifugal reaction. From the primal condition of the elements, as an infinite sea of molecular motion, the author traces the birth and growth of suns and worlds, by these laws and methods of motion. She also treats, incidentally, of magnetism, of the Glacial Period, and other mysterious phenomena of nature. She believes in the great "oversoul" flowing and circulating as spirit through nerves—

that life is an incarnation of soul, bodily motion being a transfer of molecular motion which by right conditions is brought under conscious and voluntary control. She traces the laws of sex in organic life, stating that from the solar system to the lowest forms of vegetable and animal life, all generate by the law of division of labor. The fundamental laws of vegetable and animal organization, of human organization and development, are considered—from which the conclusion is deduced that the assumption of masculine superiority, supremacy, and mastership in the sexual law and parental office is extremely inappropriate from the lips of philosophers who read the great laws of nature. The author thinks that the organization of humanity is woman's work in the world; to do this properly she should have better conditions than at present, the first step towards this end being to give her an independent home. Throughout the whole domain of nature there is a constant action and reaction of the central and centrifugal, or masculine and feminine laws. Every member of the solar system has its masculine and feminine action as well as its masculine and feminine position. In its rotary motion and power of attraction the sun is feminine—in its distributive action, throwing off light and heat, it is masculine. All things in nature have a corresponding action and reaction upon these two principles of motion. The laws of soul, spirit and mind must correspond with those of matter, else they could not harmonize and work together in the organization of life. Just so sure as that "action and reaction are equal," just so sure is it that man and woman are equal in power, though it runs in different channels in each; it would be contrary to the established laws of Nature if it were not so. The natural laws of sex, as we read their action, position, and relation toward each other in the solar and human systems, teach us the true relations, positions, and labor of man and woman in the family, in society, and in the governmental orders. As the feminine law is everywhere the controlling power, this power must be recognized in woman and its law obeyed, before we can ever have order or harmony in any of the relations of life. In human society, as it is now organized, there is no balance of power between man and woman, and of course there is no harmony. Man, by his power of control with the sword and in the field of external labor, has usurped all the natural rights of the mother. He has deeded to himself her person, her children, her personal property and earnings, as well as the earth beneath her feet. These mighty usurpations he maintains by the power of the purse, that is, by the power of bread and butter, fuel and clothing, home and position in society, and, through the ballot-box, by the strong arm of civil (?) law. Just as if woman were a beggar on the earth, and had no natural right even to a shelter from the hands of a race of beings to whom she as a sex, has given life and birth and maternal care! In consequence of the clashing interests of capital and labor, marriage is becoming impossible to any but the rich, and woman is becoming homeless; woman is losing even the prospect of the home which she often obtains by the legalized sale of herself. How remedy the evil? Our government has started on the right track; its people own, or profess to own and control the government; that is, they own and control, or profess to own and control *themselves* through their government. *They must also own and be able to control their capital through the same channels.* Our government, by instruction from the people, must adopt such measures as the people shall demand for their good, and in so doing they have a right to control the wealth of the nation. The people must demand that every dollar of capital in the State shall be taxed to provide a home for every woman of mature age, which shall also be a home for the man who is, or shall be, her husband, and for every married woman or widow with children. Such homes must be under the general supervision of the State government or the people's agents, and herein would arise an absolute necessity that woman should vote; she must have a voice in the general supervision of her own home, besides being its individual mistress and manager.

We think this is but a question of expediency. At this hour, woman asks for the ballot as the key of equality. She demands her right to stand side by side with man in the avocation of life; and receive "equal pay for equal work." Give her these, and she can then earn and own her home.

Every governmental order, whether general, state, or town, should have its feminine as well as its masculine head corresponding to the family. The feminine head should be central, directive, digestive, controlling; the masculine, external, distributive, executive, and punitive. Woman is just as necessary to the head of the governmental orders, as the feminine law of reason is to the head of the human system, or rotation to the solar. Our government lacks its feminine brain, its cerebellum, its unitizing power; it lacks its cerebral, feminine law of intuitive judgment, wisdom, and firmness; it lacks its feminine conscience its moral control; it lacks its feminine centres of sustaining power, its soul, stomach, and heart, from which each member should receive its home for woman and the family, and its capital for man in the hands of suitable managers. Men judge women too much by their own law of action. The laws of our mental constitution are as unlike as our physical. Woman is to man what the left side of the human organization is to the right. Man fights; woman endures. Man displays his force of will; woman exercises firmness. Men understand very well that there is no such thing as maintaining personal freedom without the ballot-box, without a voice in the laws that govern us. Woman cannot exercise her law of self-control, or the control of society, through male agents. Each sex must exercise its own law, as well in the mental as in the generative sphere.

In the last two chapters of this work, devoted to a discussion of human origin and destiny, we find the same fidelity to the author's conceptions of truth. Simply and earnestly she interprets the teachings of nature. May this generation be wise enough to put some of her theories into practice. C. H.

JUST DISCRIMINATION.—The *Cold Water* (Mich.) *Sentinel*, in a sensible argument on the new Constitution to be submitted to the people of that State, says of the article on the Election Franchise: It differs very materially from the old as amended. The voters in the first class are "every male citizen of the United States,"—leaving out the word *white* and leaving in the word "male," thereby providing that negroes may vote, but women may not. It was the work of a coward to put that clause in such a shape that it could not be voted upon separately. We are, as we have repeatedly declared, in favor of the negro voting, so long as he must assist in the fighting and pays taxes; but at the same time we shall oppose any attempt to thrust the thing down the throats of the people in this "omnibus" fashion. * * * *

This provision denies the ballot to the "better half" of the community. The negro may vote, but the woman who knows enough to train up a family of boys until old enough to be electors, and finally teach them how to vote, cannot. The negro knows enough to vote, but your wife, your sister, or your mother does not. We would not insinuate that the gentlemen composing the Convention did not respect the ladies—not at all. Not that they loved the ladies less, but the negro more. Turn that provision of the "Elective Franchise" as you will, and it is wrong and ought to defeat any Constitution containing it.

The Convention had both propositions before them, but adopted the one giving the ballot to the negro, and rejected the one extending it to the women; and it is this vote of censure and of degradation upon that class, the people are now called upon to sustain. They are asked to declare by their votes that the negro is more intelligent and better qualified to use the elective franchise than the most refined and best educated half of our community. Will they do it?

LADY MEMBERS IN PARLIAMENT.—Gurdon, in his Antiquities of Parliament, says: "The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon Witas. The Abbess Hilda (says Bede) presided in an ecclesiastical synod. In Wightfred's great council at Becconceled. A. D. 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated, and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the king, bishops and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abbey of Crowland, A. D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses who signed the charter. In Henry the Third's and Edward the First's time, four abbesses were summoned to Parliament, namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the thirty-fifth of Edward the Third were summoned, by writ of Parliament—to appear there by their proxies—namely, Mary Countess of Norfolk, Alienor Countess of Ormond, Anna Despenser, Phillipa Countess of March, Johanna Fitzwater, Agnata Countess of Pembroke, Mary de St. Paul, Mary de Roos, Mathilda Countess of Oxford, Catherine Countess of Athol. These ladies were called *ad colloquium ad tractatum* by their proxies—a privilege peculiar to the peerage to appear and act by proxy."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, describing the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, says: "The members are about equally divided between colored and white, and are interspersed without distinction. There is more familiarity and social freedom, as is the case here generally, among them than I am accustomed to; and for something else here, the negroes are not black. Only five or six out of the whole number are of full black blood. The rest are a kaleidoscope of color. There are fine gentlemen among them, with elegant French manners, and betraying no consciousness of social inferiority. One in particular, Mr. Pinchbeck, would be remarked anywhere; tall, well-formed, well-dressed, with polished, insinuating address, open countenance, dreamy, luxurious eyes, high forehead, clear cut features, pointed Spanish moustache, color about half way between silver and gold; altogether one of the handsomest men you are likely to meet. One of the most sensible speakears, too, in the convention, acting as mediator, as he has a right to do, between white and black."

MISS BURDETT COUTTS's charities, it is said, are always well directed. Her latest effort for the relief of the tenants of her model lodging-houses in London enables them *to obtain the franchise* to which they are entitled by the Reform Bill. She undertakes to pay their rates for them, without increasing their rents; and, as a mark of gratitude, the householders thus transformed into voters illuminated their dwellings on the night of the 4th instant. At her suggestion an association has feen formed to furnish work for the unemployed in road-making, cleaning streets, and in similar ways. Miss Coutts has undertaken to pay 250 persons for six months, at about fifty cents a day, and has given $1,500 toward the road making fund.

The London *Star* regrets that there is but one Miss Coutts and adds, "the destitute creatures in the east of London, who can hardly keep body and soul together, are summoned for poor rates, and they appear before the court actually gnawing the crusts with which the charity of the public has provided them."

BALLOT AS PROTECTION.—You may tell me the negroes ought to vote because they are men and human beings, and need the ballot for their protection. I ought to vote because I am a woman and a human being, and need the ballot for my protection. *Prove* their greater claim to the right, by their mental and moral superiority, and for myself I will be humbly silent. But when you coolly insist upon their *greater* claim to the elective franchise, in consideration of their "immense and potential services" in the war, you roll back the war-stained sod from the face of my dead.

Green Prairie, Kansas. FAITH SAIN.

THE DEMOCRACY ASTIR.

We publish this article from the *World* to show that our "new friends" are learning the argumebt, and giving the history of the past a patient investigation in search of facts. Have no fears that, in the good time coming, when women shall be representatives in our national councils and judges in our supreme courts, that, from lack of reasoning power, they will lower the tone of these convocations by substituting silks and laces for banks and tariffs.

It might be hoped that women who have been daily readers of the *World* for the last six years would not compare unfavorably with a Republican Congress. As to revenging ourselves for past wrongs, know, then, our fathers, brothers, sons are all men. Can you not trust yourselves as we have for past years to the friends of your household?

Whenever we demand the right to vote, men turn up the whites of their eyes with a look of injured innocence, and say, Can you not trust us, your natural protectors? Oh! no; we shall all be so happy in the good time coming there will be no revenge in our hearts. E. C. S.

THE FIRST WOMAN VOTER.

Since everybody is now entirely satisfied that the ballot insures its possessor, sooner or later, all good and useful things in this world, and a better prospect of salvation in the heavenly, let us all get down on our hands and knees and cry "Laudamus" to Manchester and to Mistress Maxwell, to whom belong the glory of taking the first step in the great forward movement of modern civilization. The city in which the principle of female suffrage has first been reduced to practice and the matron who first exercised that blessed privilege of free women are destined to receive the veneration of all coming time.

Suffrage, "broad and general as the casing air," hedged in by no bigoted distinctions of hue, of race, or of sex, is destined to be the great law, the cherished safeguard of the future. To this conclusion the whole course of modern thought evidently tends. The icy and pointed logic of Mill is at one with the warm and not always logical eloquence of American female propagandists. Give a man a vote and you at once elevate him in the scale of being. You endow him with intellect and virtue, you make him happy and rich, or else poor and contented, you increase the fruits of the earth, destroy disease, and banish crime. Manhood Suffrage in France has blessed the country with the best of possible emperors, has adorned Paris, and improved the provinces. To Germany it has given Bismarck and unity. Possibly, with the aid of Garibaldi, it would have constituted the Eternal City the capital of Italy, had it not been for the terrible Chassepot.

Votes, then, are evidently the great panacea of "all the ills that flesh is heir to." The ballot-box is the compensation to mankind for the box of Pandora. Why, then, should we hesitate to follow out the principle to its legitimate results, and allow the fairest half of creation to share the privilege which is even now accorded to the African who wears "the shadowy livery of the burnished sun," and which in the inevitable course of events must soon be extended to the native American red man, and to the emigrant from the Celestial Empire? Evidently the tide is too strong to be long resisted. The march of intellect, the spirit of the age, to say nothing of the good, the beautiful, and the true, demand it in thunder tones, which we have only to hear and to obey.

The necessity of the change being so clearly foreshadowed practical men have only to occupy themselves with its effects. These must necessarily be many and important. The advocates of Womanhood Suffrage contend that it will be a great moral power, and that vice and intemperance will soon disappear from the land in which woman's usual salutary influence is backed by the power of her vote. Such ideas will, perhaps, seem Utopian to those who reflect that woman not only shared in the fall of man but was the efficient cause of it. They will dismally anticipate a male revolt against female Liquor laws, and shudder at the prospect of a war of sexes.

Averting our eyes from these dark forebodings, there are other probable results of a much more pleasing character. Foremost among them will be a great improvement in the elegance and manners of politics. Rough language and vulgar deportment have too often marked assemblages of the sterner sex. The refining presence of women among audiences who meet to hear grave national questions discussed, will demand a more elegant bearing and choicer language. Nor will the improvement be confined to mass meetings and ordinary canvassing. Like the recently enfranchised bondmen, women will naturally think that those who are qualified to vote are eligible to fill any post in the government. They will argue that their fine tact and persuasive power will be admirably suited to diplomacy. Their flowing eloquence will add a charm to the debates, of legislative bodies, and their high moral nature will give a loftier tone to executive administration. Thus female will be pitted against male candidates, and gallantry will require that, on the masculine side at least, a stricter courtesy shall be observed in the canvass than has heretofore been the rule. In our legislative bodies a like improvement will be perceptible. In the presence of ladies it will be impossible for members to indulge in the more easy than decorus habits which now amuse the galleries. The wordy warfare, if perchance shriller and more continuous, will at least be less coarse and indecent. Fisticuffs will be unknown.

The topics to be treated by political aspirants will be very much changed. Social and æsthetic questions will supersede political problems. Before an audience of ladies a speaker will no more discuss intricacies of finance than Mr. Dombey when little Paul propounded the momentous question, "What's money?" The relative merits of the *Fanchon* and the *Lamballe* bonnet, of the gored walking dress and the train will be more agreeable subjects than dry details of banking or tariffs. The leading features of the tariff, however, we may expect to see totally changed. Although it has been said that woman is not a reasoning animal, as she invariably jumps at conclusions instead of going through all the steps of a logical process, she will not be long in deciding that a system which raises the price of silks, laces and gloves so extravagantly cannot be correct, and thus we may enter upon the road to free trade. It is true she may be tempted merely to shift the burden and to augment the duties on cigars, brandies and wines, besides doubling the excise on whiskey. Little eccentricities of this kind will be speedily corrected by experience and the infallible as well as ineffable virtue which resides in the ballot.

A more serious danger to the eqilibrium of the government lies in the possibility of the new voters thinking that, in compensation for past exclusion, they are entitled, for at least a considerable time, to a monopoly of power. The apparent justice of this would be a very captivating argument before a female audience. If the sex could be united upon this subject they would, in conjunction with the sympathizers of the other sex they can count upon, be able to carry their point. Should it come to this we may console ourselves with the reflection that female government, so far as we are able to judge by experience, is not a bad thing. Three of the best epochs of English history are those of Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria. A reversal of the Salic law and a crown descendible in the female line have consequently been suggested as an improvement. Catherine of Russia was one of the ablest sovereigns who ever mounted the throne of the Czars.

The moral world seems to move, as Bacon thought the physical did, in spirals. Possibly the phase of male domination has lasted long enough for the present, and woman is called to carry on the work. We can hope in that case that, when she is "set free, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation," she will temper justice with mercy and not revenge upon the present generation the wrongs which the tyrant man has inflicted upon her in the barbaric past.

FROM MRS. CLEVELAND OF NEW HAVEN.

Miss S. B. Anthony: The two numbers of "The Revolution" were received yesterday. Enclosed find two dollars, amount of yearly subscription.

I sincerely wish you success in your undertaking, and it seems to me the support given to a well-conducted paper in the interest of a truly *impartial* suffrage, will be a fair answer to the oft-recurring question of how much and in what numbers women themselves desire an equal place and privilege in the concerns of the commonwealth. A member of the Constitutional Convention of New York told me that he voted against female suffrage in the convention for one controlling reason, that he did not believe any considerable number in comparison with the whole of the women of the State desired it; and there being no imperative political reason for forcing the suffrage upon them as in the case of the emancipates of the South, he thought the matter had better rest for future action if required. And I could not help but feel that if the fact is as he believed, there was a statesmanlike reason for his negative vote.

If the fact is, however, otherwise, I trust it will be made apparent to the understandings of legislators, and I welcome any means that promise to show it.

It seems to me that this matter of woman's inequality in the affairs of the commonwealth, her enforced position of inferiority and her extra measure of hardship in all business pursuits, is one that is too often presented to her as a question of *my right*. This, although true and important to one class of them, is not a very clear or urgent view to those in easy positions or in affluence, and who are often, from their social advantages and piety, persons of a great deal of influence in woman's affairs. With them the *right*, it is your duty to *do* and *secure* to the weak and oppressed, ought to be urged, and conscience aroused to sit in judgment upon every question affecting woman's rights. Thought and action in that direction must be made a Christian duty; doing to others as you would that they should do to you, a fulfilling of the law of God.

Pardon me if this seems an impertinent obtrusion of my sentiments upon you; my great desire that in the mass of women a sense of duty to the subject of woman's rights may be aroused, is my excuse.

Lady Physicians.—The Philadelphia *Star* says: There are at least half a dozen lady physicians in that city, whose incomes severally exceed two thousand dollars. In New York female physicians have been remarkably successful. The highest income of a female physician in this city is fifteen thousand dollars. Opposition has been made, both in this country and in England, to the policy of educating women for physicians. In France, however, the greatest liberality has been shown to women in this regard, and many of our best physicians have graduated from French schools. When Miss Nightingale undertook to prepare herself for the education of nurses, there was no institution in England suited to her wants, and she went to Germany to study.

Housekeeping.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, all of whose views are entitled to respect, has expressed them on the subject of housekeeping: The progress of domestic living has been in cleanliness, in ventilation, in health, in decorum, in countless means and arts of comfort, in the concentration of all the utilities of every clime in each house. The houses of the rich are confectionery shops, where we get sweetmeats and wine; the houses of the poor are imitations of these to the extent of their ability. With these ends, housekeeping is not beautiful; it cheers and raises neither the husband, the wife, nor the child; neither the host, nor the guest; it oppresses woman. A house kept to the end of prudence is laborious without joy; a house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women, and the success is dearly bought.

Characteristic.—The St. Louis *Democrat* was considerably amused at three little girls playing one evening among the sage brush in a back yard. Two of them were "making believe keep house" a few yards distant from each other—neighbors, as it were. One of them says to the third little girl: "There, now, Nelly, you go to Sarah's house, and stop a little while and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me; and then I'll talk about her, then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll be mad and don't speak to each other, just as our mothers do, you know. O, that'll be such fun." Bring woman up to more important things, and they will not have to set such sorry examples before their young daughters.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, PARKER PILLSBURY, } Editors.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

THE PLAGUE OF POLITICIANS.

It is most important that the people of this country should clearly understand the position in which they are placed in reference to these Alabama claims. When all deduction is made for faults of national character, there is in the generality of Englishmen a fund of good sense and right feeling, which would, if only they were fully instructed as to that which the government of the day was doing, prevent any very great or frequent errors in our foreign policy. Three-fourths of the wars in which England has been engaged would have been impossible if the nation could have been made fully aware of what was taking place in the "drifting" period.

Lord Hobart has written a letter to the London *Times* on the Alabama claims, which contains the extract above, the leading idea of which is equally applicable to this government and nation. For it cannot be doubted that "three-fourths" of the very great errors "in our policy" would be avoided, or easily remedied, if the people had been fully aware of what was taking place. But in this country, as well as in Great Britain, the people proper have very little to do with their government, either in its making or execution; and in our Presidential elections, nearly nothing. Practically and almost literally in this particular, they are a grand "Know Nothing Party." Surely no one will deny this as between them and General Grant. Catechised on all hands for his opinions on national affairs, his only responses are peevish puffs of smoke from unquenchable cigars. Who knows or is likely to know whether there be anything more substantial in him?

Gen. Harrison was nominated to the presidency for better or worse, without a platform. The Websters and Clays, the Sewards and the Everetts of the party bowing before his Littleness, that the people might be the more easily seduced into his support. Four years afterwards, the platforms of both parties on the main question, the annexation of Texas to the Union, were so exactly alike that the difference between them was never discovered or discoverable. Nor until his nomination had one of the candidates, Mr. Polk, been discovered by a vast majority of those who gave him their votes. He was as little known before he was President as he has been respected since.

The old Whig party cursed the Mexican war, to the very corrupting of the English language, and then nominated General Taylor, the hero of it, for his *availability*. But for the part he bore in that wanton butchery, at the bidding of slavery, he would have been as unknown as the blood-hounds with which he hunted the Seminole Indians a few years before, also at the behest of slavery. Being nominated, he began an electioneering career of writing and speech-making, to the mortification of his party, addressing all classes and parties alike, but in so vague a manner as that it is not known to this day (nor cared) to whom he belonged. "I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig" ("*Radical*" it would be to-day), was the spinal column of every letter and every speech. Daniel Webster declared "his nomination was one not fit to be made;" but he and all the party chiefs had to support him to save the party. He was only nominated by the Whigs to prevent the Democrats from clutching him, precisely as is Grant to-day by the Republicans. More open-mouthed than Grant, he declared he was willing to be nominated by either party; and moreover, if rejected by both parties, he should embark alone as an independent candidate, and abide the result.

Abraham Lincoln was nominated on a platform embodying on one hand the Declaration of Independence, and on the other a stern anathema which virtually branded the immortal John Brown as "*guilty of the gravest of crimes!*" And amid the kindling flames of the rebellion a Republican Senator declared in Congress "The Republican party do condemn the act of John Brown; but do not condemn the act of Virginia in hanging him." And Senator Sumner, in speeches of most tempestuous eloquence proved, branded and execrated slavery as a five or seven headed Barbarism, and closed with most fervid appeals to the people to vote Mr. Lincoln into the presidency, when he knew that a part of his record was:

That he was opposed to any interference with that "*Barbarism*" in the States, or in the District of Columbia, without consent *of* and compensation *to* the master; he was not opposed to admitting more slave States; he was in favor of a Fugitive Slave Law; he was opposed to negro suffrage; and to any elevation whatever of the colored race to equality with the white.

And further, as reported in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas:

"I am not, nor never have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office, and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the black and white races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races from living together on terms of social and political equality—and, inasmuch as they cannot live, while they do remain together, there must be a position of superior and inferior; and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. * *

His very last public speech, made on his return from Richmond after its surrender, showed that the war had made but slight change in his opinions, none at all in his prejudices. But for the masterly strategy of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, lassooing a number of Democrats into voting with him against it, Reconstruction would have commenced in Louisiana on the basis of white male suffrage, the poor blacks being left as completely in the power of their old masters as ever, the hate of those masters re-kindled against them by the war, with the very fires of hell.

We had a candidate once for Vice-President, who was President of the American Tract Society at the same time. He too electioneered liberally for himself. Being a zealous supporter of the respectable religion of the time, the comic papers showed him as a tall, portly gentleman, with his benignant face toward the North, having both hands extended to the admiring crowd, filled with primers, tracts and testaments to be traded of course for their votes. Behind him stood the South, gazing delighted into his huge coat pockets bursting out with whips, fetters, bowie-knives, revolvers, and the whole paraphernalia of slavery.

There is need of no more illustration, or the history of Andrew Johnson as candidate for the Vice-Presidency would furnish a volume. It is enough for the present to say that those who nominated him knew him intimately from the opening of the rebellion and long before. When hostilities commenced he was a Senator in Congress from Tennessee. Associated with him were Collamer of Vermont, Hamlin of Maine, Hale of New Hampshire, Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, Seward of New York, Wade of Ohio, and Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. These men made him Vice-President, knowing that his sympathies were from the outset as to-day, *who lly with the rebellion.* He made no secret of his opinions in the Senate. The infamous Crittenden propositions he supported to the very last, though every Senator voted against them except Seward, and he refused to answer when his name was called. Those propositions would have riveted a more humiliating slavery on the North than ever shamed or scourged the human race. And yet, to the astonishment of even Jefferson Davis, who had not then seceded from the Senate, he declared that "unless the North give us what, *we consider the needful guarantees for slavery* under the Constitution, I will go as far as he who goes farthest!" And his own demands, when he pressed them as amendments to the Constitution, cast the Crittenden measures entirely into the shade.

Such was the man whom the Republican party leaders, in Congress and out, made Vice-President, knowing well his whole career, and with the aid of Wilkes Booth, fit accomplice in so fell a work, they made him President.

The people were loyal to their leaders. The people trust them still. But it shall not be the fault of "The Revolution" if they do so longer. Many of the present republican leaders were democrats while pay and plunder were on that side. Now they share the spoils with the republicans. Birds of prey, they snuff the carcass from afar. They fed on their own party till the last worm died and the last fire was quenched. Now they are feasting on republican rottenness. To the Jews they were Jews while *Jewing* paid. Now they are Greeks for the same reason; being made thieves to all men, that by all means they may steal some.

And the blinded, hoodwinked people must pay the costs, though their streets wail and shiver with famine and nakedness and winter's cold. The people are but the cards with which political blacklegism plays and wins. Congress is a cheat and a sham. For a time it pretended to maintain a show of decency by appointing committees of investigation, that some of the diabolisms of the government should be exposed. But it was found to be so delicate a business, implicating numbers of the whited sepulchres in all the departments, that finally, on motion of a rabid Republican, Spaulding of Ohio, all committees of the House then taking testimony forthwith ceased to do so without further orders. To this infamous procedure the people also are blind, as to a thousand others more heinous still.

A writer from Washington in the last New York *Mercury* says: "Among the topics of conversation now at the capital is the prevalence and increase of drunkenness, among both Representatives and Senators," confirming fully Senator Wilson's startling report last year in Boston. To this horrible fact also the people seem to be blind. Indeed, the whole nation seems a case of "*suspended animation*;" a frightful asphyxy, the end of which must soon be death. And the most alarming feature is that nearly none seem to know that anything is

the matter. Truly might the cry of the Hebrew minstrel be uttered:

"The prophets prophesy falsely,
And the priests bear rule by their means,
And my people love to have it so;
But what will ye do in the end thereof?"

P. P.

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

THE New York *Times* says Senator Cragin of New Hampshire, in his late speech in the Senate "would impose no qualifications on suffrage but what God had given to each sane citizen not convicted of crime." The question then is, why does Mr. Cragin put in a brace of qualifications in his very sentence eulogizing "universal" suffrage? If suffrage be a gift from Heaven, why take it from *any* human being? The fact is, adds the *Times*, that the loose talk of suffrage as a God-given right leads into palpable absurdities, and when suffrage is denied to a lunatic because he is *incompetent* to exercise it, the whole argument for "universal" suffrage disappears. Not long ago, however, the same journal declared "New York has *universal suffrage* excepting a small property qualification for negroes." "THE REVOLUTION" thinks "this loose talk about universal suffrage in the *Times* not only leads to, but is "palpable absurdity." For what can be more absurd than the idea that universal suffrage means not the whole, not a majority even, but only a small minority? One-half the people of the country are disfranchised to begin with, and one word of four letters, *male*, is the fiery bolt more potent than all the terrors of Jove, to cleave them down. It is not pretended that they are idiots, lunatics, paupers or criminals. And yet their husbands and brothers, in solemn conventions and legislatures, have deliberately doomed them to even worse degradation and abasement than any of these are necessarily compelled to suffer. The idiot school has lifted many a poor being to at least the position of a voter and a citizen. The lunatics are every year restored to reason and the rights of citizenship. Paupers may become presidents if they are so fortunate as to marry wives who know the alphabet, if they themselves do not. And presidents can pardon criminals into voters at the rate of fifty thousand a year. But, alas for woman! God made her woman, not she herself; and she cannot add one cubit to her political stature. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots, nor woman her sex, nor her political status. Usurpation has trodden her down, until politically she is not reckoned at all. We have "Universal Suffrage," according to the *Times*, and not a woman is known at the ballot box. She is the mother of men but is not known among men; has no right which men are bound to respect. Saturn, it was said, devoured his children. White male citizenship devours its mother. In Patmos "the dragon stood before the woman to devour her child as soon as it was born." In this nation the babe becomes the dragon, and swallows the woman. And this political cannibalism gets baptized as "democracy, republicanism and christianity;" and prates of "Universal Suffrage; liberty and equality; no taxation without representation; and all just governments deriving their power from the consent of the governed!" Think of it, Messrs. *Times*.

P. P.

THE Boston Fenians have resolved to work on St. Patrick's Day, and devote the earnings to the cause of Irish independence.

EXPLANATION.—It is due to Mr. Garrison to say that the letter from him, upon which we commented last week, was written as a private expostulation, and not intended by him for the public eye. It will be seen that we have a department for private correspondence, criticising ourselves, our associates, our paper, and its objects, and we are glad to have everybody know what is thought of us, by foe as well as friend, and we hope none will whisper in our ears what may not be proclaimed on the housetop.

REPUBLICAN PUSILLANIMITY.

AT the recent meeting in Boston of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Wendell Phillips said:

The pusillanimity of the Republican party has already brought loss as well as disgrace upon themselves. If they had been true to the negro they would not have lost the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. If they continue to prove false to the blacks, the party will go to ruin. A party should have some principle and stand by it. The Republicans ought long ago to have put Sherman, Trumbull, Fessenden and the other obstructionists out of the way. Do you ask what shall we do? Try to do better. Give the next nomination to a man whose *life* pledges him to you—not his words only. And when you attack the treacherous President, do it *directly*, by impeachment—not by undermining and circumventing.

The Republicans have failed through their own blunder. If one direct and above-board effort had been made, the President would have been removed, the people would have sustained the action, the crisis would have been safely passed. If Johnson is unfit to hold the powers of President, why not still impeach him. The course now pursued is not statesmanlike; it is letting down the enthusiasm of the nation. Neither will the matter be amended by putting Grant in the chair.

Mr. Phillips then read a resolution of thanks to the ladies who had aided the cause by serving at the refreshment tables, thus enabling out-of-town friends to get their dinner and tea without going out into the wet streets:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to those ladies who have so cordially devoted their time and labor to our social entertainment by presiding at the tables through the day."

Mr. Phillips thinks that "had the Republicans been true to the negro, they would not have lost so many States at the last autumn elections." If he and his friends had been true to the women of the country, they would have at least saved the negro; and in Kansas and Wisconsin the ballot might and probably would have been given to woman. He well and truly adds, "If they continue to prove false to the blacks, the party will go to ruin." And if Mr. Phillips proves false to the women, the cause of the blacks will be ruined also. Reformers, too, as well as Republicans, "should have some principles, and stand by them." And if "Republicans have failed through their own blunder," so too, it may be inferred, have the expediency abolitionists who ask suffrage for only one-half of those who have equal right to it. The republican party in Connecticut have as good right to stab the black man in his claim to the ballot, as have abolitionists to do the same or worse as regards women. In the South, black men vote and are voted for. They frame constitutions, enact laws, and execute them. They sit on juries, plead at the bar, and will soon come as judges to the bench. But the women of Boston, the "hub of the universe," "the Athens of the world," do none of these things. So let them busy themselves in providing collations for abolitionists who ignore their rights, and be paid in polite votes of thanks "for such cordial devotion of their time."

GEO. F. TRAIN IN PRISON.

JUST as we go to press we receive the following from our friend Mr. Train.

CELL 12, CORK JAIL,
(Spelt Gaol on Cell Wardrobe.)
MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

DEAR PARKER PILLSBURY: Am prohibited from writing editors by the Governor. Can receive no letters, nor send any, except endorsed by him with initials in red ink, J. J. As I write *Durant to-day in London, they have taken away everything but my gay-e-ty—so pardon the colored paper.* I have been in many jails, but never before in a murderer's cell. The government, however, kindly pay my board. Inasmuch as I dropped one hundred thousand dollars in giving them street railways, it is fair that I get back some interest. My cell is nine feet square, walls ninety feet thick, lock one foot square, key ten inches long and weighs a pound, straw bed, no pillow, no mat, on cold stone floor, no candle allowed here from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. Fourteen hours in dark. No clothes since Friday night. Body searched, but not examined to see if *I was a Hebrew.* Nothing left in my possession but these few sheets of gayety! No knife to clean fingers, no comb for hair, no one allowed to come into my cell. Came in with police escort, armed with Snyder Breakheads, and am not allowed to see a newspaper. Know nothing of what has happened since leaving New York, Jan. 8.

Theory of British law, "everybody *innocent* till found guilty." Practice, "every body guilty till found innocent." No letters to press are allowed to pass until first submitted to Sir Thomas Larkom, the high authority at Dublin.

First night was whistling "Yankee Doodle," when I was peremptorily stopped by the jailor, "Not allowed." Sung "Hail Columbia Happy Land." Not allowed. Against rules. Was told if I repeated it, I should be reported. So began to talk. Reminds me of Peter Cagger, of the Albany Regency at Chicago: "Unless the gentleman come to order, shall be obliged to call him by name."

Tell Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony that their paper caused the trouble. They gave me fifty copies, and some of the Woman's Suffrage, Kansas epigrem campaign pamphlets. My Irish papers passed; but that word "REVOLUTION"—the name of the paper—was too much. All were at once confiscated. Police authorities read it. The books and the papers were submitted to the Inspector-General, and he brought me before the magistrate. They read the articles on Finance, Press, Woman, and Miss Anthony's speech at Rahway on the American Senators, and treason was at once pronounced, and here I am. Give yourself no trouble, shed no tears; my friends *Beecher, Phillips, Greeley* and *Tilton, will be sure that I get my deserts.* I have just finished a long editorial to the London *Times*, but the Governor has prohibited it. Of course I have heard nothing from Adams. Probably playing poker with Stanley, as Seward used to play whist with Lord Lyons.

Truly, GEO. F. TRAIN.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
CORK, January 22, 1868.

DEAR MR. PILLSBURY: I send you the *Examiner* by post, having your letter in print. As a matter of history, I send you the original letter stopped by government. "THE REVOLUTIONS" are still in the hands of the police. I am claiming $500,000 dollars damages, and intend lecturing in the lion's den. I want to show England

one man who is not afraid. The London *Standard, Daily News, Telegraph, Post, Star,* and *Times,* all have long editorials. England is astonished at what they call impudence. I lecture in Cork on Monday. • • •

All England sees Fenianism in woman's rights.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The following letter from Miss Ellen L. Callanan of the Hill, Clonakilty, was sent to Mr. Train while in prison :

THE HILL, CLONAKILTY,
Monday Evening.

DEAR SIR : I have just read of your arrest at Queenstown. The arrest and imprisonment of Irish Americans has become of late so much a matter of course, that such a proceeding has ceased to excite even a faint expression of surprise; but the arrest of a native-born American is something new, and has given rise to a feeling of intense astonishment, coupled with indignation, in many minds throughout the country. America has been so very long about putting the government of this country into the right track as regards the treatment of American citizens, that it is not a matter of wonder they now believe they can treat even *native* Americans in the same cavalier manner in which it has been their custom these few years past to treat Irish born citizens and citizens born of Irish parents who hail from the great western Republic of America. I write to tender you my sympathy and the sympathy of many of my friends on the disagreeable commencement of your visit to our unfortunate country. Do not blame the people of Ireland, for it is the hospitality which the alien Executive of poor Ireland generally tenders to all who wear "square-toed boots." I send you my kind feelings and respects. I have read much about you—both of your advocacy of woman suffrage in your own land, and your kind sympathy with the people of our trampled land; nor could I leave this opportunity of telling you to slip. I trust your detention will not be for long, and that your message to President Johnson will meet with a speedy answer and speedier action.

With kindest regards and wishes for your release, I remain, sincerely yours,

ELLEN L. CALLANAN.

GEORGE F. TRAIN, Esq.

TRAIN ON REVOLUTION.

ONLY THREE-EIGHTHS OF AN INCH OF BOILER BETWEEN THE PASSENGERS AND THE FISHES.

OFF IRELAND, January 17, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution :

REVOLUTIONS never go backward. Is that really so? Do they always go forward? Yours I hope will. It was a Revolution to be the first to name a newspaper "THE REVOLUTION." Ten thousand newspapers and only one Revolution. Yet we live in the age of Revolution. Going to sea in a boat of 3-8 of an inch boiler between me and the fishes is Revolution. Nine thousand votes for women in Kansas was Revolution. The emancipation of twenty millions of white serfs in Russia, and four millions of black slaves in America at the same time, was Revolution. Lord Derby and Disraeli leading the liberal party, bottling up Bright, Stuart Mill and Gladstone, and adding one million of voters to the English Franchise, was Revolution. Inaugurating, organizing subsidies and practically building the World's Highway to China during our civil war, was more than Revolution. Putting two millions of men and a thousand ships of war into the battle field or battle water —for an idea—that idea being nationality, was Revolution. As grand as earthquakes, hurricanes and volcanoes; a meteoric shower of parrot guns, mineral balls and bombshells; disbanding that army—turning loose their military—humanity hunting sportsmen—reducing it from 2,000,000 to 50,000 was Revolution. Asia sending America to Europe as an Embassador is Revolution. While the Pope's temporal power is going down in Italy, the Tycoon's spiritual power is going up in Japan. What is it but Revolution? Congress, wiping out Johnson to kill the one-man power of Lincoln is as much Revolution as it was Revolution for Johnson to wipe out the one-man power of Congress. Bismarck, wiping out the work of two Napoleons —doing as much in sixty days as they did in sixty years—was Revolution. A special policeman of London in 1848—the special policeman of all Europe in 1868 is Revolution. But the greatest Revolution that has ever been recorded will be when America ceases to toady to England, and Americans discharge their wet-nurse, and being ninety one years of age, go into business for themselves.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

LETTER OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN TO THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

THE New York *World,* of Saturday last, contains a number of letters written by Mr. Train on his passage to England, which we would gladly give our readers in "THE REVOLUTION," were its colums of capacity sufficient. Of their quality there is no need to speak. Let them be read, as they will be by myriads, and they will find their proper place in the public estimation. The following is one of them. Its statements of fact as to the condition of the South are confirmed by clouds of competent witnesses. Nor does he do the Duchess herself more than justice when he assures her, "That every New England Abolitionist appreciates her untiring devotion to the anti-slavery cause, and every true reformer respects her character :"

ON BOARD THE SCOTIA,
OFF IRELAND, January 16, 1868.

To Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, London :

Every American is familiar with your name. Your splendid letter to the American women is in all our memories. Every true reformer respects your character. Every New England Abolitionist appreciates your untiring devotion to the anti-slavery cause. Our Harriet Beecher Stowes almost worship you. For more than a quarter of a century you have espoused the cause of the blacks. Thanks to your exertions, through Exeter Hall and Lord Shaftesbury, our four millions of once unhappy slaves (who, some scoffers say, had what they shall eat, what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed; who, under the old patriarchal system, possessed cottages, churches, schools, doctors, and pursuit of happiness; who never knew want, misery, or starvation), are now happy freemen! Slavery, thanks to Exeter Hall, is eradicated for ever from American soil! *We have killed slavery by nearly killing the slave.* But Revolution is the result—Revolution in word, thought, action. Intelligent English travellers on board our steamer say gaunt famine stares the freedman in the face. No hats, no shoes, clothes worn out; no chickens, hogs eaten up, corn all gone; no rice, no potatoes, shanties roofless; no fire, no coal or wood; furniture sold, children half naked, women starving; no chance to work, plantations running to waste. Every little railway station is filled with the half-starved wretches, waiting for some passing passenger to throw them a bone or a crust of bread. Another West Indian picture. Planters having no capital, overdraw their accounts with factors' and the cotton which costs twenty cents to produce only netting eight cents, it has failed the factors. So that as January is the month to plough, February to sow, and nobody having money or seed they cannot employ labor, hence ruin and disaster have wrecked the once happy South. Black and white alike involved in the general ruin. As Exeter Hall joined in a body the Confederate cause, showing the deep sympathy the British aristocracy had in the slaveholders' rebellion, I feel that I am doing you a kind act in showing you the terrible state of the poor blacks in the South. I am commissioned by a large and influential body of them to ask your Grace for some practical demonstration of your long-lived friendship. They feel in their hour of need that they can depend upon you and your noble confreres of Exeter Hall. Any donations which you may have, or may collect for this unhappy race that your people planted on American soil, can be sent to our minister, Charles Francis Adams, who considers the negro a man and a brother, but does not think our Irish-American citizens in the English provinces have any rights which our government is bound to respect. A Gaudaloupe massacre is in the Southern air. The blacks are armed, and blood will be shed before they will starve. For God's sake let your noble heart swell out with some substantial token of your love for this people before it is too late. Should you do me the courtesy to acknowledge this letter, please address Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar square, London. With every respect, sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

TRAIN IN THE LION'S DEN.

THE Hebrew prophet walked unharmed in the den of lions. So, too, our friend and countryman Geo. Francis Train has become a lion tamer, surpassing Van Amburgh himself.

The New York *Mercury* thinks the arrest of George Francis Train at Cork was the greatest blunder John Bull has committed yet. The Derby government will yet discover that they have now an antagonist on hand unlike the patient, peaceable Seward.

Our diplomatizing Secretary of State, indeed, might well take a lesson from Train in the art of enforcing debatable claims. Who can number the voluminous dispatches which our venerable Secretary has written to demonstrate the justice of America's right to be indemnified for the injuries inflicted on her commerce by the depredations of the Alabama? And all without effect. But George Francis has been as prompt as Seward has been procrastinating. Beyond question, Train has rendered himself liable to a second arrest by the assumption of this new role; but will the British government venture to repeat the blunder? If they should rearrest him and bring him to trial as a preacher and promoter of treason, George Francis, because of his American birth, will be entitled to have six foreigners on his jury, which would insure his acquittal, and triumph over the government; while, if they leave him at large, and suffer him to go ahead, his appeals to the public in behalf of Ireland and Fenianism may rekindle the embers of disaffection, and set the island once more in a blaze. It is plain, then, that Train has already got the British government into a dilemma, either horn of which will gore them.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The newspaper talk today is "that Parker Pillsbury, the old abolitionist and co-worker with Garrison and Phillips, is to stump New Hampshire along with Henry Clay Deane of Iowa, for the Democratic ticket."

The report may be true, but had not reached the said editor's ear before. The motto of "THE REVOLUTION" is "Educated Suffrage, irrespective of Color or Sex;" and if the Democracy of that State have *stumping* to do in that line, let them apply at 37 Park Row (Room 17), and their demand shall be met to the fullest possible extent.

A BLACK MAN ON THE BALLOT FOR WOMAN.—Charles Langston, brother of the better known John M. Langston, Esq., was, with other men of his color, ministers and laymen, in the field as opponents of woman's right of suffrage during the campaign in Kansas of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony there last autumn. Langston defines himself on the question thus; agreeing exactly with, *Reverend* I. S. Kallock :

Conferring the right of suffrage upon women would be very bad policy; decent women would have nothing to do with it, while bad women would vote; and the result would be that pimps and prostitutes would rule the day, especially in cities like Leavenworth.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

GEN. GRANT, it is said, is quite demonstrative on one important question now agitating many of the State Legislatures, namely the liquor question. The Washington correspondent of the Connecticut *Courant* says:

The leader in this week's *Independent*, written by Theodore Tilton, who spent two days here, last week, arrests general attention in this city. Tilton insinuates *that Grant was tipsy on a recent Sunday.* Copperheads here have been circulating a monstrous falsehood in reference to the General, accusing him of *beastly* drunkenness on a public street. That there was *a slight foundation for the story is not denied*, and the General as deeply regrets it as any of his friends, but the current stories upon the subject are cruel exaggerations.

The Hartford *Times*, a democratic Journal, comments on its Republican neighbor thus:

The *Courant* suppressed the telegraphic dispatch which was sent to it.

Not "beastly" but "slightly" drunk in the public streets on Sunday. That is the story sent on by the correspondent of the *Courant* and other papers—and which the *Courant* suppresses. It is notorious in Washington that General Grant was found on F. street, in the capital of the nation, on Sunday, Jan. 5, intoxicated, and that he was conducted to more private quarters by friends; and that only a few days previous, during the Christmas holidays, in a similar condition. The *Courant's* correspondent alludes to the facts, which Tilton touches in the *Independent*, as follows:

"Occasionally a Presidential candidate is seen *fuddled in the streets*; but, as this happens only on a *Sunday*, it cannot be said to interfere with public business!"

A SIGN.

READERS of "THE REVOLUTION" will be glad to see the following, when told that it was written on Sunday and by one of the soundest Orthodox ministers in America or out of it—the editor of the *Church Union*.

MIND VOTES.

That every mind will one day tell who shall rule and what shall be the laws of the land, no sane man or woman can doubt. That the mind of a person encased in a rum-soaked casket, redolent of years of inebrity, is no better than the mind of a pure and good woman, is so great a truth that a paper has been started to teach this wonderful new and *revolutionary* idea.

Beecher has said the devil owns New York. Why? Because he does all the voting. He has some nine thousand grog-shops running night and day, every one of them a hell epitomized. Stretch them out, and see what a Broadway they will make. Nine thousand numbers to one street, more than four avenues, from the Battery to Bloomingdale, parallel with each other, every house a grog-shop and every home a hell! No wonder the devil owns New York. These pothouses are the homes of the rulers of the city, and there are good Christian men who have labored here thirty years, and are now wrestling under a city debt of twenty million dollars. Their plaints are enough to make one weak. They are helpless as slaves in Barbary. They organize Citizen's Associations, and vainly attempt with about thirtyt housand sober and honest men to outvote ninety thousand rascals. Gentlemen, when your millennium comes in this way, wake us up.

Now there hath arisen one Elizabeth Cady Stanton, said to be the daughter of a judge, therefore of good blood, and fit to live in Fifth avenue, and doubtless if she would devote her mind to parties, balls, operas, smoutching money from her liege lord, flirting with Rev. (permitted by a vote of editors *Church Union*) *Cream Cheeses*, getting tight on whiskey punches, and otherwise living like a lady, she would be *noticed* somewhat. But, strange perversity! she gets it into her head that there are about three hundred thousand able-bodied women in New York that know about as much as the keepers of those nine thousand grog-shops and their patrons—including sundry doctors of divinity, who think Paul didn't want women to be of any use in the world—and thinks, also, that these women are about as pure and quite as likely to advocate clean streets or clean morals as the patrons, pimps and priests of the pothouses aforesaid. (Brother, you say this is hard on the priests. Are you aware that more than half the clergy, yea, two-thirds of the evangelical ministry in New York, drink wine, and many worse? Where do they buy it, if not at the pothouses? No matter if Bridget gets it). This strange woman hath taken to her one Parker Pillsbury (an infidel, we hear Sorry for that. Could she find a Christian though?) and a poor crazy trampay builder named Train, and with the heart of another woman to stay her up, these four have come like the four Hebrew children into this furnace. Now, we need not tell our readers that not a Fifth avenue noodle but will turn up at this high-blooded daughter of a judge. "And what fanaticism! *They* expect to get up a revolution. Ha! ha! ha! And woman vote? The Bible is against it," says our poor whimpering Christian taxpayer, who is President of the Citizen's Association, and pays, and prays too, for a revolution. "No, no. If we cannot outnumber the thieves and pothouse politicians without woman, I shall join the opposition to put down this radicalism."

Noble, brave little woman! we never saw her in our life. But henceforth, woman of "THE REVOLUTION," we hope you will let us help you all we can. All the power this paper has gotten it has gained by integrity to the right. All hail! "REVOLUTION." We don't ask if you have money. God sends that when he has a work to do. We don't ask of you to take our creed. We only say Christ will often be the only friend you will have, if you take him once and forever into your councils, If you do not, you will have up-hill work. Never mind about the creed. You vote down the Bible, and we'll vote it up; and if we beat, *you* must obey. If we don't, we dont't say what we'll do, only we won't do wrong if the heavens fall. Hail! "REVOLUTION."

COMPLIMENT TO WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., the veteran editor of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, on Thursday evening of last week. The New York *World* says of it:

The dinner given at Delmonico's, last evening, to William Cullen Bryant, as a faithful exponent and persistent advocate of the great principles of Free Trade, was in every respect a most brilliant and delighful reunion. While the banquet was tendered to him solely in his capacity of political economist, by those who are alike earnest believers in the Free Trade faith as the only system that comports with national well-being, and of his thorough and unswerving adherence to the great cause, it is impossible in fact (however desirable it might seem in theory), to ignore for the time his great claims upon the respect of all classes as an admirable poet and distinguished litterateur. And while much of the hearty applause that greeted Mr. Bryant in the course of the evening was primarily accorded on the express ground of unswerving devotion to those economical theories of which he is a fair representative in America, there was none the less apparent a most zealous and glowing appreciation of his poetical genius.

Mr. David Dudley Field presided on the occasion, having on his right the guest of the evening, William Cullen Bryant. Among the gentlemen present were Cyrus W. Field, S. J. Tilden, Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Judge Pierpont, Isaac W. Bailey, Joshua Leavitt, Parke Godwin, Mr. De Forrest, Mr. Prime, and others. Letters complimentary to the guest and his principles, were read from Hon. Amasa Walker of Mass. and Gerrit Smith.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH lectured in Dodworth Hall last Saturday evening, on the "Midnight Mission" in behalf of "abandoned women." She said that the work which the Mission performs is that which Christ would perform if he were on earth—the saving of frail, fallen women. Only a few were willing to take them by the hand and urge them to abandon an infamous life. It would not be so if the good and virtuous were to unite in a movement that would have this noble end for its object. The chief cause that led to prostitution was to be found in the heartlessness of men who employ sewing-women at wages insufficient to support them.

A BOY at St. Louis, barely seventeen years old, without anything like a constitution to stand the mauling and pounding which a prize fight involves, has been beaten to death in the ring.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

THE Universalists are espousing the cause of Woman's Rights and Wrongs with great apparent good will. One season may be that they have already a number of talented and excellent women enrolled in their ministry, who are practically demonstrating the question of their fitness to hold any place assigned to moral and intelligent beings. Among their public journals too, are several that are demanding for woman all the rights, civil, political, educational and industrial, accorded to male citizens. The *Ambassador* of last week had an able article on the subject, headed the "Woman Question,' some excerpts of which are given below:

Nine thousand votes were thrown in Kansas in favor of Female Suffrage. That fact shows that the so-called Woman Question has become a problem which must be logically solved. Honest, intelligent people may continue to disbelieve in it; but they cannot longer afford to sneer at it. They must meet the question with argument; they cannot get rid of it by the accustomed resort to ridicule. * * * * *

Every resident citizen not convicted of crime, of suitable age, and intellectually qualified, has a right to the ballot, and is under a moral obligation to use it for the greatest good of the community. We judge this is what people really *mean*, when they commit themselves to the doctrine that government should rest on the consent of the governed. This seems to us sound—good republican doctrine.

Such a formula excludes extreme youth, the maniac, the obviously weak brain, the criminal, the non-resident and the grossly ignorant. But it does not recognize a disqualification in color, race or sex. We presume that about all of our readers will approve of the formula as we have modified it. A large proportion of them doubtless desire us to argue against Female Suffrage. Well, now, in view of that formula, we wish they would show us how to frame the argument! In solemn truth we do not see where the timber for such an argument is coming from; we do not see where are the tools or the mechanism that can frame the timber.

The fact is just here. If women really want the ballot, they can have it by making the demand! The majority of men in Kansas who voted against Female Suffrage, did so to escape the Candle ridicule at home! Canvass New York, and four women out of five will scoff at the proposition. In fear of their wives, the men don't dare vote for Female Suffrage!

But the women have been so long in political subordination that they don't know the reality of their political degradation. Women are habituated to political serfdom: and here, as elsewhere, habit is second nature. Conscious of the fact that in what little we have said favorable to Female Suffrage we have incurred the wrath of not a few of our women readers, we beg of them to consider the point here urged! There is a good deal in it. Is it *instinct*, or is it *habit* that makes you revolt at the thought of going to the polls? If it is instinct, that settles the question against Female Suffrage, if nature is against it, to argue for it is beating a rock with a mallet of fork. If it is *only* habit that revolts, the habit is a bad one; and like all other habits will in time yield to its contrary. Don't settle the question in passionate haste whether instinct or habit furnishes the objection. *Think out* the problem. * * * * * *

As to the objection that the caucus and the polls will degrade woman, make her as coarse as her brother or husband, we cannot see much force in it. It does not degrade women to stand behind the counter and sell sheeting and tape to men; no, not half as much as it does to sell the same to their own sex! It elevates woman to sing in the "village choir"—with reason it makes the "village blacksmith" proud to see his daughter in that public position. Many think it degrades women to stand upon the stage; but they who so think aver that the custom likewise degrades man. But they who believe the drama legitimate never see an impropriety in woman on the stage, *simply* because she is woman. The man who will be coarse and rude in the presence of woman anywhere, is a brutal specimen of the sex. The overwhelming, and hence controlling majority of men voters, will respect woman—will be civil in her presence. If women want the ballot, and conscientiously use it, we have no fear that the prerogative will demoralize them. Women went through the soldiers' camp, and came away very much nearer the angels.

We repeat, the question is, Woman, do you want the

ballot? If you do, say so. On this point you will find the men very obedient.

HABIT.—There is a set of men who meet in Boston and elsewhere, and call themselves a Social Science Association. They have studied and are full of book knowledge.

More than once "THE REVOLUTION" has already had occasion to correct the press, as to this excellent Association. In this country and in Great Britain it is composed of *women* as well as men. The Equal rights of both are respected, and women have proved themselves by their talent abundantly worthy of their membership.

The N. Y. *Sun* thus speaks of our little Irish girls :

The carriers of "THE REVOLUTION" are chiefly little girls, wearing a pretty uniform, short red dress. They attract much attention.

KANSAS STILL MOVES.—The *Independent* thinks the late struggle for Female Suffrage in Kansas, though accounted a defeat, is not without its fruits, because the House of Representatives has just chosen Miss Emma Hunt enrolling clerk ; and the Senate has also chosen Miss Holman for its assistant enrolling clerk. This shows the drift of public sentiment, and that the time for admitting women to the ballot-box has almost come.

KANSAS.—"THE REVOLUTION" is beginning to be appreciated in Kansas to a most gratifying extent. Nearly every mail brings us both subscribers, money, and words of good cheer. Woman did not obtain the right of the ballot last autumn, but not one effort was lost. The State is fully awake to the justice of her claim, and it will not long be withheld.

ASPIRING.—The Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, has been topping out its steeple anew, as indicative doubtless of "High Church" tendencies. The rector, in a subsequent sermon, is reported to have said that the "architect who designed a new spire performed a greater service for mankind than the man who invented a cotton-gin or a sewing machine." Very appropriately that rector bears the name of Dr. *Little*john.

LUCY STONE.—The Boston correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* is glad to learn that Mrs. Lucy Stone is about to enter upon a vigorous campaign in Massachusetts to secure, if possible, from the Legislature now in session, an initial step for an amendment of the State Constitution, to extend the ballot to women upon equal terms with men ; and especially to gain at once for women a position upon boards of education. Mrs. Stone will, he expects, have the co-operation of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Mr. Stephen S. Foster, and others interested in the work.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.—An eminent American woman once wrote that the virtue of every woman in Washington was jeopardized by residence there. She wrote even much worse than that ; and were we a member of the church, as she was and is, and as widely known, it might be safe to quote her farther. Parson Brownlow said, when he first went there, he found the nearer he approached to the city the more he felt inclined to be stealing something. Senator Wilson last year bore public testimony in Boston to the fearful prevalence of drunkenness among men in office there, and if telegrams and newspaper correspondents are reliable, Gen. Grant, the prospective Republican Presidential candidate, is a victim ; and last week Robert Johnson, son and private secretary of Andrew Johnson, was committed to a lunatic asylum for treatment as an inebriate.

TERMS CASH.—Some of our friends seem not to have observed that our terms are TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, *in advance*. We inclose bills to such to-day, and shall then discontinue "THE REVOLUTION" to all who do not promptly comply with the conditions.

DESTITUTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The North Bridgewater *Gazette* says, in some of the schools in that town, one of the finest in the State, there is a falling off of one-third the attendance from lack of clothing. In many cases children are barefooted, and families are reduced to Indian meal as their only food.

NEGROES FOR STATE OFFICERS.—Let it be remembered that the Radical State Convention of Louisiana nominated a State ticket with two negroes upon it—a negro for Lieut.-Governor, and a negro for State Treasurer!—*Hartford Times.*

True, Messrs. *Times*, but whom did the Democrats of that State nominate in 1859 and 1860?

Financial Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—*America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, Cannot they spare One Million for the Whites?*

THE REVOLUTION.

NO. V.

To our Servants at Washington—From the People at Home.

MR. M'CULLOCH'S MANAGEMENT.

THE large unemployed balance which Mr. McCulloch keeps idle in the Assistant Treasury and the National banks, is an unnecessary loss to the Nation. Last week the amount in the New York Assistant Treasury was $111,000,000, and in the National banks about $30,000,000 making a total of $140,000,000 earning no interest. If $50,000,000 were invested in the purchase of 7-30's the gain would be over $3,000,000 per annum, an item worth saving to the tax-ridden people.

THE PEOPLE'S DISSATISFACTION.

The news from Washington that Congress contemplates no action this session on a defined policy for our finances and revenue system meets with general condemnation. The able report of Mr. Wells furnishes all the information required for the Committees to report a bill for an intelligent revenue system. If there is not time for that, surely Congress can sweep away the Cotton tax, and lower that on Whiskey, so as to put a stop to the frauds of the Whiskey ring, and at the same time increase the receipts of Government.

THE NON-CONTRACTION BILL.

Congress has done well in passing this bill, but the people will not be satisfied with this. They want more greenbacks. They want a system of finance which shall make the bonds of the United States convertible into greenbacks at par whenever the holder may so elect, and again the greenbacks re-exchangable for bonds. If the people can use the money profitably they ought to have it direct from Government in exchange for its bonds, and without the intervention of banks or bankers. The more plentiful greenbacks, the more business is conducted on the cash principle. When greenbacks were plentiful people bought for cash, but now they are scarce, they run accounts and buy on time. As greenbacks decrease, so business notes and long time credits increase. Before the rebellion the purchases of the Nation were made by the use of $300,000,000 of gold and silver dollars, $212,000,000 of state bank notes, $500,000,000 of bank discounts, and $1,500,000,000 of bills of exchange and business notes, making the total of $2,500,000,000 of *purchasing dollars, which the business of the country required to move its property from hand to hand.*

INCREASE GREENBACKS AND DECREASE OF CREDITS.

The practical operation of increasing the amount of greenbacks in circulation is to increase the purchases for cash and to decrease those on time. This has been demonstrated by the greenback-contraction-policy of Mr. McCulloch, which has driven the country from the cash system which existed when greenbacks were plentiful, into the old credit system which was general before the rebellion. It is a fallacy to suppose that greenbacks will be forced into circulation during a time of peace beyond what the people need. If Congress were to authorize the issue of $200,000,000 more greenbacks, it does not follow that that amount would be used. Government will not give the greenbacks without an equivalent, and that equivalent its own bonds. What difference then in regard to prices can it make, whether the holder of the bond gets for them greenbacks or government credit direct from government, or bank credits inscribed on their books and called discounts or loans? The holder of a government bond can always obtain a bank credit or loan in exchange for his government bond, therefore a law which shall give him the right to demand greenbacks or government credit in exchange for its bonds *has no more power to inflate the currency and prices of the country than the bank credits or discounts which he can obtain now.* It simply places the holders of government bonds on a stable platform, where they know precisely the amount of the loan and the cost thereof to be obtained on their government bonds. It releases the

people from the caprice and exactions of banks and money lenders, and renders it impossible for panics or speculations to make the money markets tight. When money or greenbacks are in excess they will be converted into the bonds bearing a low rate of interest, say 3.65 per cent. or any other rate Congress may fix, and when greenbacks are wanted by business operations then the bonds will be converted into them. The system of bonds exchangeable for greenbacks and greenbacks again re-exchangeable for the bonds, would in practice simply expand and contract the currency precisely in accordance with the wants of trade. It could not inflate more than bank discounts. It would prove to be a wholesome check on wild speculations and would assuredly facilitate the movement towards the resumption of specie payments, besides showing plainly the amount of money really needed to conduct business on the sound basis of cash and short credits.

Talk among the Brokers in Wall Street.

The talk is that the bears are getting desperate; that Erie goes down a little, but the rest of the market don't; that cheap money, increasing railroad earnings, a speculative public and influential cliques are bound to make prices go up. The talk is that

DANIEL DREW EMPLOYED HOWLAND

and other "stool pigeons" to go round showing his calls on Erie at 75; that this was done to humbug the street into the notion that Uncle Daniel did not think that "this 'ere Eirie would ever get to 75 again;" that Drew's stool pigeons rather overdid it and Drew too; that Drew did not sell any calls in reality at 75, and that he refused to do so when asked. The talk is that Drew was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday night

TO LOOK AFTER ERIE;

that he was disgusted; that it did not go down to 70, and that he is getting nervous over the firmness of the market; that

DREW AND DR. SHELTON

are heavily short in Western Union and the general market, and that they expected to make a panic and general decline by the break in Erie. The talk is that

M'VICKAR AND MARSTON

are trying to make up a pool in Ohio and Mississippi, and that if they do, it will be a case of diamond cut diamond with bets even on where the profits go; that the two M.'s are sure to be all right and their friends, perhaps; that they mean to manage the pool on the "milking process" by the

"JAMBOREE AND SCOOP GAME;"

that Marston practised in Erie and North West Common. The talk is when are L. T. Hoyt, Cutting and the other owners of Cumberland coal going to make their move in that stock? The talk is that

PACIFIC MAIL IS A BIG THING

either one way or the other, some say up and others down; that the company will pass its next dividend and make statements which will knock the price down to 75, and others say that there is a strong bull party in it that will frighten the shorts into covering by running the price up to 150; that the

COMPANY IS EARNING MORE MONEY

than ever, and that the price would never have gone below 140 to 150 if Brown Brothers had had everything their own way. The talk is why did Brown Brothers put their rates of Exchange up to 110 on Thursday and Friday when their bills could be bought from second hands at 109¾ for cash? Was it to settle credits at high rates? Or was it to increase their cash sales with dealers? The talk is what are all these bills drawn against? The talk is that

DABNEY MORGAN AND COY'S AFFAIR,

with Leavitt and Coy and the Peruvian bonds is a sharp transaction, and more developments are expected. The talk is that Tracey will carry his point with the

ROCK ISLAND COMPANY

and build the road to Omaha; that the stock is going up to 110, and that George Francis Train knew what he was about when he told the open Board so in his speech before he sailed to Europe. The talk is that the Vanderbilt party are getting a short interest in New York Central, and that it is a purchase now as well as Hudson River, Harlem, and Toledo. The talk is th t there is a large

SHORT INTEREST IN CANTON;

that it will soon be moved upwards, as the Baltimoreans have bought a good deal of stock within the last fortnight. The talk is that the Quicksilver Company will earn enough this Summer to pay off its

INDEBTEDNESS TO THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

and that it will pay a dividend next year. The talk is that some of the coal stocks will be moved soon. The talk is that "THE REVOLUTION'S" notice of

PARSON BROWNLOW'S TENNESSEE STATE BONDS

has stopped the dealings in them; that the street has found out that William S. Williams has $800,000 of them placed in his hand at 40 to sell; that the Fourth National Bank has a loan on a large amount of them which they want returned, and that the market takes them very slowly; that the broker's firm employed to bull them is likely to make more money than anybody else; that

W. S. WILLIAMS WILL BE TOO SMART

for the whole of them, and will stick the public with his $800,000 of the Tennessee's at some price or another; that he is rather afraid of Parson Brownlow's manœuvres and don't believe in holding on too long to a bad egg. The talk is that

BOODY IS GOING TO RUN

Toledo and Wabash. The talk is why does Mr. McCulloch keep so much money lying idle in the Assistant Treasury and the National banks? The talk is what is going to be done with all the money accumulating in New York this Spring? The talk is that if

MONEY BECOMES A DRUG

on the market at 5 to 6 per cent., how high will it drive up the price of governments; that the bonds pay over 6 per cent. interest in currency at present quotations? The talk is that every body wants to buy

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

now that the price has advanced to 100, and that Fisk and Hatch will advance them to 105 very soon. The talk is that

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER

of the Union Pacific Railroad Company recommended them to advance their bonds 5 per cent. The talk is that some foreign bankers are forming a

POOL TO BUY THE 5-20's OF 1862

in this market, and that when they control them here, they will work the foreign markets and the price of gold to suit. The talk is that the gold operators finding motions in Congress rather slow have got hold of the *World's* correspondent at Washington; that the *World's* letter from Washington about "the

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM WITH GREAT BRITAIN

and a declaration of war against Great Britain must inevitably ensue unless it was accepted, was a canard a little too strong for even gold operations, and that the *World* knew this and was careful to sign it J. B. S.; that J. B. S. means

JENNIE BUFFALO'S SELL;

that Jennie Buffalo is a sprightly and captivating young lady blessed with little fact, lively imagination and much crinoline; that does the sensation in Washington and elsewhere; that the gold market is getting beyond the influence of sensational letters and telegrams from Washington, and that something must be done to start the price either up or down. The talk is that the German bankers and everybody else are long of gold and that a short interest is wanted to make the market healthy. The talk is that Daniel Drew is going to give $50,000 to the new

SYNAGOGUE ON MURRAY HILL

in honor of Aaron and the golden calf; that Uncle Daniel says he don't think as how he'll change his religion, but if he does he will go in for

AARON AND THE GOLDEN CALF;

that that 'ere golden calf business was a little the smartest thing "Uncle Dan'l ever heard tell of and that if he had only had Aaron instead of Billy Marston to manage this 'ere Eirie with him he would have had a golden calf too; that although Billy was smart, veal cutlet and cold at that, was the nearest he could ever come to a golden calf, and that that golden calf business was a big thing and he means to make Erie a big thing too." The talk is that Drew says that Seligman managed Erie all right in the London market and that he always told Billy Marston so, but Billy would have his own way, and told Drew that Aaron and the golden calf were not a circumstance to Billy Marston, Prairie du Chien and greenbacks, and that he would show him a "greenback calf" that would beat Aaron hollow; that Drew says he never saw that 'ere

GREENBACK CALF OF BILLY MARSTON'S,

and guesses it stuck at the Bull's Head near Forty-fourth street. The talk is that the Mining Board has been fizzling out because

DE COMEAU AND PHIL. BRUNS

have been dabbling in Erie and New York Central, and that they have not made much money in railways; that De Comeau is going to stick to mining stocks after this and let railways alone. The talk is that the Mining Board will have to do something pretty soon if they want to keep the Board alive; that the owners of good mining stocks don't like to see their price run down the moment they are placed on the Board, and that the only fellow with any pluck there is De Comeau, who sells everything and never buys anything, and that although that may suit De Comeau and his friend Phil. Bruns, it don't suit anybody else. The talk is, that the

OLD BOARD COMPROMISE

with the open Board is going to rip things up; that the public will not be counted out, and kept behind a fence like cattle in the long room or any other room, and, that if the two Boards try it they will make a mistake. The talk is, that

M'LEAN AGREED TO TAKE $5,000

for his lease of the Long Room and, that when asked to sign the papers he backed out and declined; that McLean has made a mistake and, that the Room in New Street will be a success if the public are allowed to be as free as they were in the Long Room. The talk is, that a

NEW EXPRESS COMPANY

will soon be started here; that it will be in conjunction with the new California Express Company called the Pacific Express Company and, that some of the managers of the old companies having sold out their stock, are going in for a new opposition company. The talk is that Bookstaver & Thayer, and Puleston & Raymond have been sticking the public with these people's stocks and promising their customers dividends which they know are never going to be realized; that the palmy days of the Express Companies' business have passed away, and that it is impossible to show any profit on the large watered stocks of the old companies.

THE MONEY MARKET

shows increased ease owing to the disbursement of about $14,000,000 on Friday last, chiefly on account of the purchase of 7-20 notes by Mr. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer. The changes in the bank statement are caused by the Treasury Department movements. The following table shows the changes in the condition of the New York city banks this week compared with last:

	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1		
Loans,	$258,392,101.	$266,415,613.	Inc.	$8,023,512
Specie,	25,1c6,803.	23,955,320.	Inc.	1,151,480
Circulation,	34,082,762.	34,062,521.	Inc.	20,241
Deposits,	210,093,084.	213,330,524.	Inc.	3,237,440
Legal tenders,	67,154,611.	65,197,153.	Inc.	1,957,008

The increase of $8,023,512 in loans is owing to the purchase of government securities by the banks, and the decrease of $1,957,000 in legal tenders is caused by absorption into the Assistant Treasury as the Treasury balance was ascending until Friday, the day on which the bank averages close. The decrease of $1,151,480 in specie was caused by the demand for customs. The increase of $2,237,440 in deposits shows the plethora of unemployed funds. The dealers in governments are offered at 4 per cent. more money than they can use, and leading stock brokers are supplied at 5 per cent. with exceptions at 6 per cent. First class business paper, two months and under, is discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent, and longer dates at 6½ to 7 per cent; single names are passed at 8 to 9 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

is quiet, but firm, ranging from 139¾ to 141¼ as the extremes. The gold room is generally long, and 4 to 7 per cent. per annum have been paid for carrying. The fluctuations of the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Saturday, 25,	140	140¼	139¾	139⅞
Monday, 27,	140¾	141⅛	140¾	141¼
Tuesday, 28,	141⅛	141⅞	141	141⅛
Wednesday, 29,	141	141¼	140⅝	141
Thursday, 30,	140¾	141	140⅛	140¾
Friday, 31,	140⅛	140¾	140⅜	140⅝
Saturday, 1,	140⅝	140⅞	140⅜	140¾

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was advanced during the week to 110 for prime bankers, 60 days sterling bills, but although credits were settled al that rate no sales for cash were made higher than 109¾ to 109⅞. Francs on Paris long are quoted 5-15 to 5-13¾ and short 5-12⅛ to 5-11¼.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was unsettled during the week by a strong bear movement, which carried Erie down from 76¼ to 73¼. The rest of the market sympathized in the decline, with the exception of Rock Island, which advanced to 102¼. The Steamship Companie's snares are active, Pacific mail fluctuating from 116 to 110¾, and Atlantic mail from 97 to 99. The Vanderbilt stocks, New York Central, Hudson River, Harlem and Toledo are firm, Canton is strong and likely to move upwards, Western Union is steady. The border state stocks are dull. The general market closes with an improved tone.

Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad street, report the following quotations:

Ohio & Miss., 32¾ to 78; Canton, 59 to 60; Boston W. P., 20 to 23; Cumberland, 35 to 38; Quicksilver, 25 to 25½; Mariposa, 8 to 8½, preferred, 13¾ to 14½; Pacific Mail, 111¾ to 112; Atlantic Mail, 97 to 97¼; W. U. Tel., 36⅝ to 34; New York Central, 128½ to 128¼; Erie, 74½ to 58; Pref. 80½ to 80¾; Hud. River, 146½ to 147; Reading 94⅝ to 94¾; Wabash, 45 to 47; Mil. & St. P. 48 to 48¼; Pref. 65 to 65¼; Mich. Central, " South, 92⅛ to 92¼; Ill. Central, 134 to 135; Pittsburg, 97¼ to 97⅛; Toledo, 111¾ to 112; Rock Island, 100⅞ to 101; North West, 59¾ 60; do. Pref. 73⅝ to 34; Ft. Wayne, 101½ to 58.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

fell off a little during the week, owing to the pressure of sales by some of the dealers who wanted to buy, and also to assist Mr. Van Dyck in purchasing the 7-30's he wanted at a reasonable price. The investment demand, however, continues steady, and prices declined only from ⅛ to ¼ per cent, from the highest quotations. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have been forced to advance the price of Central Pacific railroad bonds from 95 to 100, owing to the great demand, which has taken more than the Company wishes to sell. The price will be advanced to 105 before very long. The foreign bankers are shipping considerable amounts of the 5-20 bonds of 1862, and it is said that a strong combination of forign bankers is forming to buy and hold all in this market. Higher prices are expected to be realized abroad owing to the demand and low rates of interest. The low price of money is stimulating the investment demand for all government securities and it is expected will advance the prices to a higher standard than ever before.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States 6's, 1881 Reg's't, 111¼ to 112; U. S. Coupon, 111¼ to 112; U. S. 5-20 Registered, 108⅛ to 109; U. S. Coupon, 1862, 111⅛ to 111¾; U. S. Coupon, 1864, 109⅝ to 109¾; U. S. Coupon, 1865, 110¼ to 110¼; U. S. Coupon, new, 1865, 108 to 108¼; U. S. Coupon, 1867, 108 to 108¼; U. S. 10-40 Registered, 101¼ to 101½; U. S. 10-40 Coupon, 104¾ to 104¼; U. S. 7-30 Coupon, 2d 107⅜ to 108; U. S. 7-30 3d Coupon, 107⅜ to 108; Gold, 141¾ to 141¼.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were $2,078,486 against $1,503,334, $1,541,912, $1,636,539 and $1,158,836 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week are $3,947,624 against $2,514,435, $3,586,491, $3,456,063 and $3,095,642 for the preceding weeks. The exports exclusive of specie are $3,269,323 against $3,678,601 $3,912,546, $2,500,234 and $2,514,442 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie are only $169,100 against $1,069,300, $273,531, $2,940,751 and $2,787,143 for the preceding weeks.

EARLE H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY IN PATENT CAUSES

AND

SOLICITOR OF U. S. & FOREIGN PATENTS,

119 & 121 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Dr. R. von Kuczkowski, Dr. Jas. H. North,
Physicians.

The Hydropathic Institute, No. 44 Bond Street, in this City, has been established under the auspices of some of our well-known and highly esteemed citizens, who have subscribed funds for opening and carrying it on. Many of these gentlemen and their families have derived much benefit from the use of the Water-Cure, and feel that it is indispensable for the comfort and health of themselves and families to have an Institute in this city, where the hydropathic treatment may be administered with all the proper conveniences of baths and other appliances, under the direction of skillful and experienced physicians. The Institute, 44 Bond Street has been fitted up with every convenience necessary to the full administration of the water-cure; a whole floor separate and distinct is allotted to ladies, with experienced female attendants. This Institute is placed under the charge of Dr. von Kuczkowski and Dr. Jas. H. North.

Dr. Kuczkowski was a pupil of Priessnitz, and afterwards studied the science and practice of Hydropathy in the Institute of Dr. Francke. Francke is regarded as the highest authority on the theory and practice of the water-cure, and has done more than any other writer towards establishing it on a scientific basis; his system differs from that of Priessnitz vitally in the treatment of delicate and nervous patients, for whom he prescribes higher temperatures of water, and for all patients that they shall be kept warm and comfortable in the bath-rooms, and at all times while under treatment. Dr. Kuczkowski had his own Institute in Turkey, near Constantinople, for seven years, and brought with him to this country letters of recommendation from Minister Bismarck and other distinguished persons. Dr. North holds his Diploma from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, as a physician of the Old School, but from conviction and experience has adopted the Hydropathic system as the natural and true cure for all diseases. Dr. North was for many years physician in the Institute at Clifton Springs and in other places.

The undersigned have much pleasure in recommending both these gentlemen, Drs. von Kuczkowski & North, as physicians, possessing every requisite to command the confidence of our fellow citizens and their families. Desirous of improving the health and adding to the happiness of our fellow citizens, we recommend to them the study of Francke's Book on "A New Theory of Disease applied to Hydropathy," published by Dr. Kuczkowski, 44 Bond St., as a work which ought to be in the hands of every person.

Egbert Guernsey, M. D., No. 18 W. 23d St.
F. W. Worth, 47 Wall St.
J. S. Bosworth, 451 W. 22d St.
Peter B. Sweeny, 140 W. 34th St.
Charles B. Coe, 354 Broadway.
A. G. Norwood, 166 W. 14th St.
Charles Delmonico, 1 East 14th St.
A. B. Darling, 40 W. 23d St.
Wellington Clapp, 36 Broad St.
Louis S. Robbins, 68 Broadway.
Thomas F. Richards, 59 Reade St.
David M. Mellise, 37 Park Row.
O. A. Morse, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Ogden Haggerty, 26 Bond St.
S. H. Howard, 124 East 15th St.
Charles Butler, 25 W. 37th St., and many others.

THIRD THOUSAND JUST PUBLISHED.

AN IMPORTANT NEW WORK

By Andrew Jackson Davis,

ENTITLED

A STELLAR KEY

TO

THE SUMMER-LAND.

(Part I.)

Illustrated with diagrams and engravings of celestial scenery.

This volume contains Scientific and Philosophical evidences of the existence of an inhabitable Sphere or Zone among the Suns and Planetes of Space. It is a very important work for all who wish a solid, rational, philosophical foundation on which to rest their religion and hope of a substantial existence after death.

Published by

WILLIAM WHITE & CO.,

158 Washington Street, Boston.

Also for sale at the Banner of Light Branch Office, 544 Broadway, New York. Address Warren Chase.

Price $1; postage 16 cents.

THE COMMONWEALTH FOR 1868.

PREMIUMS CONTINUED!

We offer The Commonwealth for the current year as

AN INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE RADICAL REPUBLICAN JOURNAL,

with a general interest in all matters pertaining to

POLITICS, LITERATURE, ART AND NEWS.

It will be as outspoken and candid in its utterances as it can afford to be and live, and as wide-awake, sprightly and good-natured as the conservative vitality of its editor will allow. It does not expect to reform the world, but it will not go out of its way to avoid giving all Shams, Humbuggery and Pretension a blow whenever possible. It will be pretty much, in short, what it has been for the last three or four years, only that more leisure, with no less activity, will allow further care, even, of its columns.

Those who want such a paper as was, is, and will be, The Commonwealth, can have it at these rates:

One Copy, one year,.....$3 00
One Copy, six months,..... 1 50

To those who have a disposition to do a little work for the paper, we will reward them, upon sending a new subscriber, and $3, by a copy of either the books—Phillips' Speeches, Parker's Life-Thoughts, Mrs. Dall's Women, Mrs. Child's Republic, or the *Riverside Magazine*. Or, to encourage those who have done well, and desire to do better, we offer the following

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS

for a new subscriber:

"THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE,"

One of the best of the juvenile monthly magazines, full of spirit and instruction.

"EKKOES FROM KENTUCKY,"

Nasby's new book, with eight originial illustrations—very rich!

THE "GLOBE" SHAKSPEARE,

English edition, complete, compact, and elegantly printed!

"OUR BOYS AND GIRLS,"

"Oliver Optic's" popular magazine for youth, which comes *once a week*, and is always welcomed with delight.

CHARLES W. SLACK,
Editor and Proprietor,
8 Bromfield (near Washington) St., Boston.

"SILVER TONGUE.'

If you would make your home more cheerful,
If you would make your home more attractive,
If you want a handsome piece of furniture,
If you want a useful piece of furniture,
If you would make a beautiful holiday present,
If you would make a splendid wedding present,

Purchase the Celebrated "Silver Tongue" Parlor Organ of Carhart & Needham.

They make the best.
They make the largest.
They are the original inventors.
They are the patentees of essential improvements.
They have had an experience of over twenty years.
Their instruments contain the combination swell.
Their instruments contain new and indispensable improvements not to be found in the instruments of any other manufactory.

They manufacture

CHURCH ORGANS,
PARLOR ORGANS,
LIBRARY ORGANS,
SCHOOL ORGANS,
DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS,
BOUDOIR ORGANS,
LODGE ORGANS,
HALL ORGANS, and
CONCERT ORGANS

The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their large assortment of new and beautiful styles. Catalogues, etc., sent by mail,

CARHART & NEEDHAM,

Nos. 143, 145 and 147 East 23d street, New York.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR 1868.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE N. Y. EXPRESS:

We solicit from our friends, personal and political, a continued interest in the EXPRESS, and its respective publications—Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. It is nearly thirty-one years since the Daily Express commenced in this city with its present proprietors, and in all that time it has been earnestly devoted to the Union and Equality of the States, the rights of the people, a Constitutional Government, the maintainance of Law and Order, the Diffusion of Knowledge, and to whatever would secure the greatest good of the greatest number of people. Our Platform is the same to day on all these points of National interest as in 1836, and through all Administrations, from that time to the present. Nor is it likely that time will change it while we live and the Government endures, inasmuch as we believe in what is tried and good, rather than in what is vascillating and revolutionary.

To that portion of the people, therefore, who believe in a stable government, good men, good laws and equal and exact justice, we shall continue to appeal for that measure of public favor which is due to the principles we avow.

The year 1868 will be the most important in the history of the Government. It will test the right of the white race to rule the country, and whether the American people have the power to resist the purposes of a Jacobin and lawless Congress to give the negro supreme control over nearly one-third of the States and millions of people. This issue is to be decided at the Presidential election in 1868, and we invoke the aid of all who believe in the Government of the Fathers and in the supremacy of the white race.

The Express we shall aim to make more and more, in all its departments, a thorough National and Local Newspaper—a Home Journal for the Family—a Political Newspaper for the Politician—a Financial and Business Journal for the Banker and man of business. For the rest, in the future, as in the past, the Express must speak for itself.

The Evening Express having the largest circulation of any established evening paper in the State or City, is especially worthy of the attention of all classes of advertisers in their respective departments of trade.

TERMS.—THE EVENING EXPRESS.

Single Copy,	4 Cents
City Subscribers, served by Carriers,	24 cts. per week
Mail Subscribers, one year,	$9 00
Six Months,	5 00
Price to Newsdealers,	$3 per 100

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.

One Copy, one year, (104 issues)	$4 00
Six Months,	2 50
Two Copies, one year,	7 00
Five Copies, one year,	15 50
Ten Copies, one year,	28 00
Twenty-five Copies, to one address,	50 00

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten or over.

WEEKLY EXPRESS.

One Copy, one year, (52 issues.)	$2 00
Six months,	1 25
Three Copies, one year,	5 00
Five Copies, one year,	8 00
Ten Copies, one year,	15 00
Fifty Copies, to one address,	50 00

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten or over.

To Clergymen, the WEEKLY will be sent for $1.50 per annum.

Four Editions of the EVENING EXPRESS are published, at 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 5 o'clock, with the latest Political, Commercial and Marine News.

The latest Law Reports, and with the very latest News from the adjoining Cities, States, and all the States of the Union.

Also, a complete daily record of Stocks and of the Money Market to the last hour.

We particularly call the attention of Farmers and Merchants, in all parts of the country, to our Local Market and Business Reports, which are now very complete.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week, up to the hour of going to press.

We have also made arrangements to club the EXPRESS with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, a monthly paper, devoted to Agriculture; THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE, for Young Folks, and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, thus offering to our subscribers a great variety of choice reading at very favorable terms.

☞ Remit by draft, Post Office money order or Registered Letter, otherwise we cannot be responsible.

J. & E. BROOKS, Proprietors.

Subscribers are in all cases requested to send to the office direct. We have no agents, and none should be waited for, to call.

Specimen copies sent free upon application, and as many as may be wanted.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as a security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stock. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,
CLARK, DODGE & Co, Bankers, 51 Wall street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New York,
November 23, 1867.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA

COMPANY

Are continually receiving direct from the Chinese and Japanese factors, fresh importations of the choicest flavored Teas. During the past few months th Company have received two entire cargoes, one of which was THE LARGEST CARGO EVER IMPORTED into this country, and of the finest quality.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company continues to sell at the following prices:
OOLONG (Black), 60, 70, 80, 90c., best $1 per lb.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
IMHERIAL (Green), 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green), 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economise in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers save 5 to 8 profits of middle-men or about ONE DOLLAR per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY,

31 AND 33 VESEY STREET,
Corner Church Street;
340 BROADWAY,
Corner of Bleecker Street;
461 EIGHTH AVENUE,
N. corner 34th Street;
299 SPRING STREET,
Bet. Hudson and Greenwich Streets;
205 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
Corner Concord Street;
133 GRAND STREET,
WILLIAMSBURG

STARR & MARCUS,

22 JOHN STREET.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

of the celebrated

GORHAM PLATED WARE

AT RETAIL.

Warranted superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF AMERICA.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, PRESIDENT.

The following are among the first one hundred special copartners of the Credit Foncier and owners of Columbus:

Augustus Kountze, [First National Bank, Omaha.]
Samuel E. Rogers, Omaha.
E. Creighton, [President 1st National Bank, Omaha.]
Thomas C. Durant, V. P. U. P. R. R.
James H. Bowen, [Prest' 3rd National Bank, Chicago.]
George M. Pullman.
George L. Dunlap, [Superintendent N. W. R. R.]
John A. Dix, [President U. P. R. R.]
William H. Guion, [Credit Mobilier.]
William H. Macy, [President Leather Manf. Bank.]
Charles A. Lambard, [Credit Mobilier] Director U. P. R. R.
Oakes Ames, M. C., [Credit Mobilier.]
John M. S. Williams, [Director Credit Mobilier.]
John J. Cisco, [Treasurer U. P. R. R.]
H. Clews
William P. Furniss.
Cyrus H. McCormick, [Director U. P. R. R.]
Hon. Simon Cameron.
John A. Griswold, M. C., [President Troy City National Bank.]
Charles Tracy.
Thomas Nickerson, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
F. Nickerson, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
E. H. Baker, Baker & Morrill, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
W. T. Glidden, Glidden & Williams, Boston, [Credit Mobilier.]
H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Del., [Credit Mobilier.]
James H. Orne, [Merchant,] Philadelphia.
George B. Upton, [Merchant,] Boston.
Charles Macalester, [Banker,] Philadelphia.
C. S. Bushnell, [Director U. P. R. R.] Credit Mobilier.
A. A. Low, [President Chamber Commerce.]
Leonard W. Jerome.
H. G. Stebbins.
C. C. & H. M. Taber.
David Jones, [Credit Mobilier.]
Ben. Holladay, [Credit Mobilier.]

The CITIES along the line of

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA already Sixteen Thousand People.

COLUMBUS the next important agricultural city on the way to Cheyenne.

A Fifty Dollar Lot may prove a Five Thousand Dollar Investment.

PARIS to PEKIN in Thirty Days. Two Ocean Ferry-Boats and a Continental Railway. Passengers for China this way!

The Rocky Mountain excursion parties of statesmen and capitalists (two thousand miles westward without break of gauge) pronounce the Pacific Railroad a great fact; the *Credit Mobilier* (its contractors), a national reality; the *Credit Foncier* (owning cities along the line), an American institution.

The grandest national work of any age, is the Union Pacific Railroad. Under its present Napoleonic leadership, in 1870 the road will be finished to San Francisco. Five hundred and thirty miles are already running west of Omaha to the base of the mountains, north of Denver. The Iowa Railroad (Chicago and Northwestern) is now open to the Missouri River opposite Omaha; where the temporary bridge that has been constructed joins you with the Pacific. Here is the time-table:

New York to Chicago (drawing-room car all the way, without change)	38 hours.
Chicago to Omaha, without change (Pullman's sleeping palaces)	24 "
Omaha to Cheyenne, or summit of Rocky Mountains, (Union Pacific Railroad)	28 "
	90 "

Say four days from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Two thousand two hundred miles without a change of gauge or car, or the removal of your carpet bag and shawl from your state-room.

The Credit Foncier of America owns the capitol addition to Columbus,—probably the future capitol of Nebraska. What is the Credit Foncier? Ask the first millionaire you meet, and the chances are he will tell you that he was one of the one hundred original thousand dollar subscribers. No other such special copartnership of wealthy men exists on this continent. (A list of these distinguished names can be seen at the Company's office.)

Where is Columbus? Ask the two hundred Union Pacific Railroad excursionists who encamped there on the Credit Foncier grounds. Is it not the geographical centre of this nation? Ninety-six miles due west from Omaha, the new Chicago; ninety-six miles from the Kansas border on the south; ninety-six miles from the Dacotah line on the north, Columbus is situated on the upper bottom, at the junction of the Platte and the Loup Fork, *and is surrounded by the finest agricultural lands in the world.*

The Credit Foncier lands extend from the railway station across the railway, and enclose the Loup Fork Bridge; the county road to the Pawnee settlement running directly through the domain. As the railway system expands, Columbus will naturally be the railway centre of the Sioux City, Nebraska City and Nemaha Valley Railroads.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company were not slow to see that Columbus was the natural point for an important station. The Credit Mobilier owns lands near the city, and some leading generals and statesmen are also property owners round about. Would you make money easy? Find, then, the site of a city and buy the farm it is to be built on. How many regret the non-purchase of that lot in New York; that block in Buffalo; that farm in Chicago; that quarter section in Omaha. Once these city properties could have been bought for a song. Astor and Girard made their fortunes in this way. The Credit Foncier, by owning the principal towns along the Pacific line to California, enriches its shareholders while distributing its profits by selling alternate lots at a nominal price to the public.

The Credit Foncier owns 688 acres at Columbus, divided into 80ft. streets and 20ft. alleys.

These important reservations are made: Two ten-acre parks; one ten-acre square, for the university of Nebraska; one five-acre triangle, for an agricultural college; one five-acre quadrangle, for a public school; one acre each donated to the several churches, Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist, and ten acres to the State for the new Capitol buildings.

Deducting these national, educational and religious donations, the Credit Foncier has over 3,000 lots (44x115) remaining, 1,500 of which they offer for sale, reserving the alternate lots for improvements.

ADVANTAGES.

First.—It is worth fifty dollars to a young man to be associated with such a powerful Company.

Second.—By buying in Columbus, you purchase the preference right to be interested in the next town mapped out by the Credit Foncier; and, as we dig through the mountains, that town may be a gold mine.

Third.—Owning 5,000 feet of land 1,700 miles off by rail, extends one's geographical knowledge, and suggests that Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia do not compose the entire American Republic.

When this ocean bottom—this gigantic plateau of the antediluvian sea—this relic of the great inland lake of ten thousand years ago, between Omaha and Columbus, becomes peopled, with corn-fields and villages, a lot at Columbus may be a handy thing to have about the house.

The object of the Credit Foncier in selling *alternate* lots at such a low figure, is to open up the boundless resources along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to the young men of the East. Landed proprietorship gives a man self-reliance, and may stimulate the employee to become employer. Fifty dollars invested ten years ago in Chicago or Omaha, produces many thousand now.

As this allotment of 1,500 shares is distributed through New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, early application should be made by remitting a check to the Company's bankers, Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, 33 Wall street, when you will receive a deed for the property.

To save the lot-owner the trouble of writing, the Credit Foncier pays all taxes for two years.

Do not forget that every mile of road built westward, adds to the value of property in Omaha and Columbus. Cheyenne, at the foot of the mountains, four hundred miles west of Columbus, is but six months old, and has three thousand people. *Lots there selling for three thousand dollars.*

Most of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Directors and Subscribers of the Credit Mobilier, are the Shareholders of the Credit Foncier of America.

Call at the office and examine the papers.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. P. BEMIS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

FISK AND HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20's of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 20 WALL ST., COR. OF NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department, for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DR. GEO. H. TAYLOR'S

INSTITUTE OF THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE,

FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS,

69 WEST 38th STREET, NEW YORK.

The MOVEMENT-CURE is eminently the out-growth of the present advanced state of Chemistry, Physiology, and co-related sciences; and as practiced at this Institute, is the product of twenty years of diligent and progressive toil, in this special field.

The effects of the Movement-Cure are gradual and permanent, unlike those of drugs or stimulants.

The operations are agreeable, and no degree of weakness or helplessness is a bar to their application.

For further information, see the book entitled, "An Exposition of the Swedish Movement-Cure," and the pamphlet entitled, "An Illustrated Sketch of the Movement-Cure," both by GEO. H. TAYLOR, M. D.

THE POLICIES

OF THE

AMERICAN

POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

419, 421 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

ARE THE

BEST NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR A WIFE, FOR A FAMILY,

FOR A DAUGHTER, FOR A SON,

FOR YOURSELF.

For a wife or Family a whole LIFE POLICY is the best hing possible.

For a Daughter or Son an ENDOWRY POLICY is the most desirable, as it is payable at marriage or other specified time.

For one's own self the best New Year treat is a LIFE RETURN ENDOWMENT POLICY, which is issued only by this Company; it gives the person a certain sum if he lives to a specified time, or to his heirs if he decease before, with the return of the Endowment Premiums with interest. It therefore truly combines all the advantages of Insurance and a Savings Bank, which has not before been done.